IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,071.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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PUBLIC NOTICE
THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
4th Oct.	EGYPT ..	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA ..	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ..	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN "A" rate.	RETURN "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	491 or 495		891 or 918-8	
,, LONDON	637 or 523		910-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following sailings have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	P. McLean	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passages apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Date Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ...1,434 Mon. 29th Sept. 11 a.m. P.D.&J.M
Kaisra ...1,195 Tues. 30th ,, 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga ...2,185 Friday 3rd Oct. 7 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly.)

S.S. "Kaisra," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly)

S.S. "Barala," 3,143 tons, on Tuesday the 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Kuwain, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Lingah, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Ahwaz, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3119 Thursday	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3305 ,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th September, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct.
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	15th Nov.
Nera	5685	Lessince	17th Dec.
Sydney	4140	Leveque	14th Jan

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs. 594	491	225
Do. (return) ..	,, 891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,, 660	528	270
Do. (return) ..	,, 990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	....	G. Merlo	14th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	18thNov.
....	6000	.....	16th Dec.
			1914.
....	6000	.....	13th Jan
....	6000	.....	10th Feb.
....	6000	.....	10th Mar.
....	6000	.....	7th April
....	6000	.....	5th May
....	6000	.....	2nd June
....	6000	.....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	330	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. PESARO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,83,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Booking, 28, Apollo Street

THE SAFETY PIN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES

AN EVOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD PIN.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London-made, Strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs. 4 and upwards.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jobora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BARRO (Kalantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
5 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND FANCY CRACKERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS JUST UNPACKED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June 1913, at the Rate of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th day of September, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition, for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MISRILAL MOTILAL, a minor aged 10 years, Deceased.

MOTILAL BIRDICHAND, of Abu Road, Kayasth, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Abu Road, the father of the deceased ... ...Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 13th day of Sept., 1913.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 10 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1913.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143 Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 28th August 1913,

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16' × 16'	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14' × 14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12' × 12'	405 0 0 to 430 0 0
9	Hill Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14' × 14'	450 0 0 to 466 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12' × 12'	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12' + 12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10' × 10'	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE,"

ARRIVED on 27th September, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed, or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8 ; (8-30 to 9-30 pictures only).

12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, and just going to Europe on tour.

Acrobats, Contortionists, Equilibrists. | THE HUMAN AEROPLANES. | Globe, Ladder, and Wire—Walkers.

Remarkable

FEATS OF DARING.

Don't fail to see

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WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and Well-known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
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AND
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old MacTaggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD McTAGGART & Co.,
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R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.

5,000 Feet Long—4 Parts.

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A GREAT SENSATIONAL ECLAIR SUBJECT.

A film that surpasses even the famous "ZIGOMAR" series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the "ZIGOMAR" productions.

THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY

Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!

3 SHOWS OF 1½ HOURS.

6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin ...	19	0
Do. do. 5 „	„ ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 „	„ ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 „	„ ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates,

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rahman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m., minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
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COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

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A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA. THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2) A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. M. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay

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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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Quarterly	„ 6
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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
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First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
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Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column Re. 1½ per inch.

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ANKLES SWOLLEN AND SKIN OFF

Caused by Friction. Inflammation Set In. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Alone. In Two Weeks Quite Right Again.

9, Heights Croft, Marsden Heights, Brierfield, Eng.—"My husband is an insurance agent and a good many of his calls are out into country districts, and for this reason he purchased a pair of strong boots. After one of his long rounds he came home with one of his ankles swollen and the skin off, caused by the friction of the strong leather on the ankle. I applied a well-known ointment, but it got worse instead of better, then inflammation set in. This was going on for a fortnight. I had sent for your samples and they arrived just at this time, so I commenced to use them at once, with the result that the first application was not only most soothing but it soon started to improve. I continued with Cuticura Soap and Ointment alone and after two weeks it is quite right again. I may say that I applied Cuticura Ointment to my chapped hands with pleasing results." (Signed) Mrs. S. Barson, Mar. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Smoke tobacco.

With many ready-made cigarettes, the flavour of the thick paper in which they are rolled obscures the full flavour of the tobacco.

Roll some fresh tobacco into thin, ricy, "A.G." paper—light up—and you'll enjoy your cigarette as you've never enjoyed it before.

You taste the true flavour of the tobacco when your cigarette is rolled in

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

The thinnest of thin cigarette paper—and the purest, too.

Sold Everywhere.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent marks awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,

Removes the Dandruff,

Increases the Growth,

Beautifies the skin

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvety. Delicately Perfumed the finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 961 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,899 tons, Captain T. W. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Watchfels, 3,627 tons, Captain F. Hupper, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The steamer Lakonia, 3,016 tons, Captain W. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Lourenzo Marquis, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baraloug, 2,661 tons, Captain G. Swinney, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chakrata, 3,611 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Middlesbro via Antwerp and Karachi, with a general cargo.

The City Line Steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain C. Mc Fee, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Caspian, 2,317 tons, Captain W. Wright, sailed on Saturday for Hull with a general cargo.

The steamer Bulgarian Prince, 3,128 tons, Captain J. Davis, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Inverkip, 2,805 tons, Captain A. S. G. Gibson, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathmoor, 2,805 tons, Captain R. McMahon, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Subedar, 3,987 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain B. Weighausen, sailed yesterday for Calicut, with the same bottom cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 2,970 tons, Captain F. Eggert, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceary, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

SIGHT TESTS.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have now received from the Board of Trade the following official notice regarding the amendments to the Sight Test for candidates in the Merchant Service:—

"The Board of Trade have decided to make the following modification in the standard of form vision to be required from candidates for certificates of competency on and after January 1st 1914 instead of the requirement previously proposed of normal vision in one eye and one-half or, in the case of certificate holders who are candidates for higher certificates, one-third normal vision in the other, a candidate will only be required to possess normal vision when using both eyes together or (at his option) either eyes separately, i. e., he will be considered to have passed if, with both his eyes open or with one of them closed, he can read correctly at least nine of the twelve letters in the sixth line and at least eight of the fifteen letters in the seventh line of the test sheets used.

The Board of Trade have also decided that a candidate who already holds a certificate of competency of any grade and who is presenting himself for examination for a higher certificate shall not be required to undergo any colour vision test. The examination of officers who hold certificates of competency and who present themselves voluntarily for the sight tests only should be confined to the form vision test."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 26th September, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 27.

Aviemoor.....2382 Koefod.....T Jeowandas
Soralis.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
Baraloug .....2661 Swinney .....
Bankura .....1899 Whytehead ...M M and Co
Chakrata.....2641 Smith.....M M and Co
City of Lahore.....4471 McFee ...K N and Co
Dargai .....2279 Donoran ..W and A G and Co
Geddington Court.....2495 Gleghain .....
Hoseineo... 994 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Indravati.....513 E mail Bhavnagar.. 27-9...
Bombay S N Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola.....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Lakonia.....3046 Mitchell .....
Lhasa .....957 Cutbush.....M M and Co
Mahanadi.....649 Ahmed Karachi .. 27-9.....
Bo I N and Co
Solrusreefels...2443 Kettevich...T M and Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff...The Bombay Co
Watchfels...627 Hurer .. W and A G and Co
Alfeld.....2459 Nieman..... K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dests.	Date Arrd.
A Vorwaerts	3727	Olienak	...	A L S N Co
B Neodmark	...	Lussing	.....	W and A G & Co
C & R Bisaldar	3291	Tons	.....	T M and C.
D & E India	...	...	4198	Talbot Shanghai 8-10 P and O C.
F Ariesto	4311	Booth	Karachi	7-10 J F and C
G Istrar	...	2979	Jacob	...Dunkirk ...1-11 ... K N and C
P Ilitus	.....	3401	Pigot	..... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban ..2-10 ... M. & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Mac'ean	..W & A Graham and Co
4	Aleppo	2536	Jones	Karachi ..7-10... J F and Co
8	Gablonz	4075	Gallbuber	...Trieste ..1-10 A L S N Co
9	Sultan Hall	2870	Jenkins	...Liverpool ..1-10...K N and Co
10	11	K Monarch	4776	Clarke	W & A G & Co
12	13	Egypt	4207	Simmers	...London ... P and O Co
Bahadur	...	829	Gollan	.....	P & O S N Co
Badrie	...	1613	Fisher	.. ...	Arab Strs Ld

M W D D

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	City of Lahore	McFee.....	L'poo', Sept 3
	Chakrata ...	Smith	M'bro, Aug 15
	Baraloug.....	Swinney ..	D'ban, Aug 21
	Lakonia	Mitchell ...	L'zo Marquis
	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh
	Watchfels ...	Huper	H burg, Aug 23
	Lhasa	Cutbush ...	K'chi, Sept 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Kirkles	Currie	Port Said
	Caspian	Wright	Hull
	Salsette	ine	Aden
	Inverkip	Glass n	Antwerp
	Strathmoor...	McMahon.	Philadelphia
	Caboto	Pelligrini.	Calcutta
28	Subedar	Crebbin ...	Calcutta
	S Prince	Davies.....	Hamburg, &c
	Ehrenfels ...	Weyhausen	Calicut
	Trifels.....	Eggert.....	Calcutta
	Galavale	Sceary.....	Calcutta
	R I M S Hard'ge	Hamilton...	Aden

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baraloug for Liverpool etc
" Dargai for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Grant," arrived at London on the morning of September 26. The same Co's steamer "Clan Macbeth," arrived at London on the morning of September 26.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chupra," arrived at Port Said on the evening of September 26. The same Co's steamer "Neuralis," left Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of September 26.

The Natal Line steamer "Umgeni," arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the 2 th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—900 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, R J Dawar.

Circassia s—36 bales wool, M Balit; 222 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co:

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—600 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 cases 46 casks chutney, M Poonjaji and Sons; 100 bales cotton and cuttings, E Hayim; 11 bales cotton and woolen carpets, E. Mohamed; 100 cwts mica, T Jones and Co; 18 casks chutney, T Nowrojee; 5 casks chutney, C C Cama.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—12 tons machinery parts, King King and Co; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Monarch s—13,200 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed; Sanday and Co.

FOR GHENTS.

Aleppo s—110 bales cotton W Pavri and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—19 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Vorwaertz s—76 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Vorwaertz s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Bombay Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Duneric s—22,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts myrabollam, P Mathuradas and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dargai s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Maganlal.

Ariosto s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, H Maganlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—700 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, J David; 581 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 27.

Steamer Bankura from Busreh, Agents,—B I S N Co.—20 jottas asafotida, 226 bags 24 cfs 2 bundles, almonds, 244 bags almond kirnels, 3,143 bundles 395 bags 2,759 baskets wet dates, 5,275 bags dry dates, 370 bags raisins, 13 bags galls, 327 bags gums, 110 bundles skins, 176 bags 6 bundles linseed, 68 bags poppyseed, 56 boxes dates, 5 bags pista, 39 bags figs, 15 bundles rosebuds, 2 bundles wool, 11 bundles shark fins 2 tins pearls, 2 bundles specie.

The Government of Madras have directed that Vernacular translation of selections from speeches of Their Imperial Majesties be printed at the Government Press, and that copies be distributed among educational institution and village officers in the Presidency.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'CUNHA JOAQUIM—The son of P. A. D'Cunha, Govt. Accountant, B. B. and C. I. Ry., at Cavel, Bombay. The funeral will leave his residence at 5-15 p. m. arriving at Haine's Road at 6-45. Friends and relations will please accept this as the only intimation.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Satak Manganese Company Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace-street 4-30 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Keep away from a wicked companion, for he is like a drawn sword against you.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One Indian Sloth Bear Cub (Melursus Ursinus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. A. G. Scott.

OWNERS WANTED.—The following is a list of articles lying at the Bombay Police Office awaiting claimants:—Dogs, motor horn, paint brushes, umbrellas, labour cart plates, Hindoo cap, motor car plates, brass thali, screw driver, brass rimmed spectacles, wooden benches, keys, motor spanner, leather purse, cash, carriage cushion, clothes and brass axle cap.

NEW BOMBAY MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay:—

Abdullah Dharamsee	Johnston, Lieut D S R E
Aboobaker Abdul Rahman Beg Muhammad	Kaikhusru Dosabhai Cooper, LRCP, LRCS, (Edin.)
Badr-u-ddin A. Lukmani, MRCS, LRCP.	Kemp, N W, Barat-Law
Baker, C D	Kengar Thoban
Barker, V F	Khimji Asur Veerji
Beale, F H, M I C E	Kidd, R
Bhaishankar Nanabhai.	Kindersley, A F, ICS
Brent, H A W	Lambert, E T
Brigstocke, A M, ICS	Muhammad Datubhai
Burnett, Lt-Col S H, M B, C M (Abdn), IMS	Needham, J E
Burns, Cecil L	Nissim, J, ICS
Chaturbhuj Shivji	Pattani, The Hon Mr P D, CIE
Conway, W T	Pechey, W P
Cousens, H J M, B Sc	Purushotta m d a s Thakurdas
Crerar, J, I C S	Rumboll, A C
Crimmin, Lt-Col J, VC, CIE, IMS, DPH (Irel)	Savage, T A
Davies, A L	Scudamore, Lt-Col W V, RE
Delves, R H A	Shamrao Dinanath Mankar
Donald, A K, Barat-Law	Shankar Govind Kharkar, LLB
Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad	Shepherd, W C, ICS
Duggan, E M. B Sc, A M I C E	Sorab Manekshah Bharucha
Engel, J D F	Street, Lt-Col A, MB, (Cantab), FRCS, IMS
Fritchley, E W	Taylor, Ewman
Gibson, R E, ICS	Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya, Barat Law
Griffith, F C	Wilkinson, H R H
Hardy, G S, ICS	Willard, Arthur
Hassambhai Visram	Yeo, E
Jamshedji Mervanji Antia	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 25th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 26th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	1	1
Total mortality from all causes	92	
Cholera	4	4

Syed Peeran, an old offender, who was undergoing a sentence of two years and nine months' imprisonment in the Central Jail at Bangalore, escaped a few days ago, and has not been recaptured. He has been at this game before, as he made good his escape from Police custody prior to his present conviction. There are several cases pending against the prisoner in the Bangalore City Magistrate's Court.

Some person has entered the house of a contractor, Allimahmed, in Bhensawdi, a village, on the bank of the river Shetrunz in Bhownagar territory, and carried away Rs. 1,500 in cash. The report of a dacoity in a village called Chikhadia, two miles from Upleta in Gondal territory, has reached Bhownagar. The dacoits carried away valuables worth Rs. 3,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A MARRIAGE FRAUD.

An appeal preferred by Shamji Mamuram, a convict, for the revision of sentence passed on him by Mr. J. Shotson, Acting Sessions Judge, Dhulia, came before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

The story of the prosecution was that the accused with one Ganpat, alias Lahanu, paid a visit to one Kalu at Koldad in Nimar. They told him that they had a girl to be married who was a relative of the accused. Kalu thought she would be suitable for a relative of his called Sakharam and told him about it. Sakharam and one Lakshman came to Kalu's house to talk the matter over; but as Sakharam and Lakhman could not understand their language they went to the house of a woman named Gangabai and told her. She called Shamji, Ganpat and Sakharam and finally a marriage was arranged between Sakharam and a girl called Soji. She was described as a widow and fatherless. The terms were that Rs. 200 should be paid to Ganpat and the accused Shamji and Rs. 60 given for expenditure on a caste feast.

Kalu, Ganga and others went to Khirwad, to see if the girl was suitable as they were told by the accused that she was living at Khirwad. On arrival there they went to the house of Shamji but he told them that the girl was not there and had gone to her mother's house at Takli. A cart was hired from one Shankar and the whole party set out for Takli. On the way they came to the river at Changdev and there Shamji said that Soji would probably have come to the bazar as it was bazar day. Leaving the others in the river-bed, Ganpat went into the village and presently Shamji followed. After a little time they returned with Soji and a man called Ananda Manji.

Soji was pointed out as the girl who had been offered in marriage to the Nimar party. They had some talk with her; she said she was a widow and was ready to abide by the arrangements made by Ganpat and Shamji. Apparently she was approved, for the whole party went into the village and brought some clothe for her. This done they returned to Khirwad, had dinner at Shamji's house, and put red powder on the woman's forehead. The "mohoti" ceremony was fixed and a sovereign was given to Ganpat to buy the necessaries for the feast. The Koldad party then set out for their village having arranged to meet Ganpat and Shamji at Raver on a certain day. Accordingly the same party with the exception of Kalu set out for Raver a day previous. They went to a sonar called Shankar and had some ornaments prepared. Afterwards they met Ganpat and Shamji, and Ganpat was given three sovereigns with which to buy necessaries. They stayed the night at Raver and the next morning went to Khirwad. While they were at Raver Sakharam, the bridegroom, went to Khirwad and the two parties met there and put up at a house said to belong to Shankar. In the afternoon Ganpat and Shamji came and asked for the Rs. 200 agreed upon as the price of the bride. It was paid and the Nimar party was then invited to Shamji's house to take food. They went there and dined. None of the Khirwad villagers were there and in surprise as they had given Rs. 60 for a feast they asked Shamji about it. He said that there were factions in the village and many of the villagers had gone to cut grass, but that a feast would be given afterwards. Then Shankar was told to call the Sonar and the Brahmin. Shankar went away and brought them. Sakharam and Soji were then made to sit on a bed and their clothes were tied together by the Brahmin. The party then left for Shankar's house, the bride and bridegroom being still tied together; after they had reached the house, Shamji and Ganpat came and suggested that as neither they nor the girl had dined she should be allowed to go and eat with them. Permission was given and she went away. They did not return and presently Sakharam went in search of them, but they could not be found. A complaint was then lodged with the police and Shamji, Shankar, and Ananda were arrested. It was then found that the girl was of a lower caste than had been represented and that her husband was alive.

The three accused were then tried before the magistrate who committed them to the Sessions.

The Sessions Judge tried them with the assistance of two assessors. Shanker and Ananda were found not guilty and they were acquitted. Shamji was found guilty on a charge of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Hence the appeal.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged a Brahmin mendicant named Mukia Mutharam on a charge of importing two and half tolas of opium without a license.

The accused came from the Bhopal State by train and on alighting at the Victoria Terminus he was searched and the opium was found on him.

The accused said there was no prohibition against the carrying of opium in the Bhopal State and he was ignorant of the Excise rules in British territory.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

FACTORY OFFENCE.

Mr. William Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. A. W. Edge, manager, and Rama Toolaji, assistant jobber of the New Great Eastern Mill at Chinckpogly, with employing a boy named Baloo who was under nine years of age in contravention of Sec 23 (a) and (c) of the Indian Factories Act.

Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Whitaker said that he found the boy working in the Mill on the 6th instant.

The defence was that the boy had brought food for one of the employees. The first accused, however, took all responsibility as manager.

His worship declined to believe the evidence and fined Mr Edge Rs. 25.

CART FALLS INTO DOCK BASIN.

A labour cart containing eight bags of sugar was being driven along the edge of Princess Docks on Friday when the cart accidenty fell into the dock basin. The bullocks were drowned and their carcasses were taken out. The cart driver escaped injury.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

DR. MANN AND THE LEADERS OF THE FUTURE.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held on Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Dr. R. Scott presided, while Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the Poona Agricultural College, delivered an address, the subject being the "Special difficulties and yet the special opportunities to young men in India at the present day."

Mr B. S. Tarkhad read the annual report of the Committee for last year, in which among other things, it was stated that :

The Brotherhood Mottiwalia prize, of the value of Rs. 125, offered by the Committee in the year 1911 on the "Theory and Practice of Social Service in India" was competed for by many undergraduates and graduates of not over 5 years' standing and essays were received from all parts of India. The prize was awarded to Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi, B. A., LL. B, of Bombay.

The Committee has now offered a similar prize of the value of Rs. 125 for the best essay on the "Present System of Education in India and its bearing on the Social and Religious Life of the people." The prize is open to competition by all undergraduates and graduate of not over 5 years' standing.

The Reading Room and Library which practically exists through the generosity of our patron, Mr. Ratan Tata, continues to be an attraction to a fairly large number of members

Monetary assistance to the extent of Rs. 246 was given during the period under review to a few poor students attending colleges in Bombay.

The Committee had pleasure in observing that institutions on the lines of the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay had been working at Karwar, Ahmedabad, Poona and Bangalore, and the Honorary Secretary had been in constant touch with these institutions.

The report was adopted.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji announced that Mr. Ratan Tata had increased his annual grant for the next five years from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500. This would enable the Committee to improve the work of the institution in several ways. Mr. Cursetji proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Tata. Mr. P. D. Wadia seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. MANN'S ADDRESS.

In the course of an instructive and interesting lecture Dr. Mann said:

"When an organisation is able to obtain an endorsement so emphatic and so valuable as the Students' Brotherhood has obtained from a hard-headed business man like Mr. Ratan Tata, during the past year, it may be taken to be doing, without doubt, something very valuable. When in addition it forms the one link binding the young educated manhood or womanhood of Bombay together—a matter on the importance of which I shall enlarge later—I think its opportunities can hardly be over-stated."

Speaking as to the position in life the students are most likely to hold in future the lecturer said: "In the next few years, the students of to-day will be inevitably the leaders. People may depreciate the value of our students,—but whether the depreciation be true or not, they will be the men and women who will largely guide the changes which occur during the next have generation. We may or may not one inspired leader who will 'ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm,' but, as a body, the students of to day are the leaders of to-morrow. And hence I want to impress on you the grandeur of your inheritance, especially under the present conditions.

A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and a similar compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

AMUSEMENTS.

JAPANESE ACROBATS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Probably the finest troupe of acrobats that has ever visited Bombay is the Egava Japanese troupe which appeared for a short season at the Excelsior on Saturday. They number 12 and each one of them is as much at home in mid-air as the ordinary man is on his feet. The full programme could not be presented on Saturday, as many of the stage fittings had not arrived and the audiences were unfortunately deprived of seeing the most attractive feats. But even on Saturday and Sunday nights the performances were such as to receive enthusiastic commendation. There was some remarkably fine trapeze work seen and some of the feats were very daring, especially when the height at which they were performed is considered, together with the fact that the net which is usual on such occasions was dispensed with. On Sunday pole balancing was the feature of the programme.

The stage is attractively illuminated.

Among the films 'Portes' stands out to be a masterpiece of ingenious plot. It is a pleasant change from the melodramatic film. It is not, of course meant to be taken seriously but decidedly entertaining and the story which will be continued next week abounds in exciting situations. 'Pathe's Gazette gives us a good idea of the state of things in Dublin, and illustrates other important events.

The advance guard of the green fly host has appeared in Calcutta, giving warning that the rains are nearing an end and that the cold weather is approaching. These brilliant little green insects, like minute grasshoppers, will soon, says a local paper, be flying in clouds round every lamp in the street and doing their best to make life intolerable indoors. Presumably they come from the trees or from grass, but their larval history does not seem to be known, nor is it understood what object they serve in the economy of Nature beyond that of providing feasts for sparrows.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, amongst other useful services has supported the efforts made to strengthen the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The case could not be put more forcibly than by the statement that if the staff of the Court were reduced to its orginal complement of five judges and a registrar the average number of cases to be decided daily by each officer would be about sixty.

The engagement is announced of Dorothy, daughter of Mr Albert Cartwright a London and South African journalist to Mr. Geoffrey Betham, of the 15th Sikhs.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynecological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

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BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
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BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION BY OUR HALF TONE & THREE COLOR PROCESS
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No More chest and Pains

What is your trouble? Headache, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of—stop running up needlessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trial.

THE COST IS SMALL.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

LAWRENCE and MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :

The Head Master of Eton.

Vice-Presidents :

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.

The Earl of Lytton.

The Headmaster of Harrow.

E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. G. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 5, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

SWIZ
Prevents Plague
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tins to kill and mummify 250 rats 2s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 25. BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-2		1-16
do. Rentes	83 2-1	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 9-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-2	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-3	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·41 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		1-1
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4 1-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 31-32d unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	520,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	40,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	.....
Silver to Shanghai	£	.....

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet.
Futures	...Unsettled.
Manchester	...Unsettled.
Total Sales	... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300
Imports	... 7,000
Mid-Americans	...7·85—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10·30 + 05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 42 +10	7·35 +10	7·27 +10
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 27 +11	7 27 +11	7 23 +10
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7 26 +10	7 26 +10	7 24 +10	7 24 +10

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·78 Jan. 13·49.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·73 Jan. 13·49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·62 Jan. 13·71.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...71,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	...63,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...17,000
" Exports to Continent	... 7,000
" Spot Cotton	14·10 + 35
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·88 + 30	
Futures—Month of Jan 13·65 + 27	

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...13 3-4 + 3-16
Futures month of Oct.	...13·81 + 25
Futures month of Jan.	... 13·83 + 22
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	376,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	109,000
Do. do to France & Continent	803,000
Do. do to Japan	3,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	473,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	195,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	2,000
Do. Forwarded	79,000
Do. Imports	78,000
Do. Stocks	449,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,340
Cocconada Fair Red C.I.F. London	d 5 3-4
Cocconada Ginned do do	d 5 13-16
Western Good do do	d 6 3-16

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very steady.
Tone Cloths Steady prices inclined to advance.

Weft American "54"	... 12 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 19
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 7-8
Twist "32" W T C	... 11 1-8
Twist "32" B	... 11 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C	... 11 3-8
Twist "36" B	... 11 7-8
Twist "42"	... 12 5-8
Twist American "60"	... 17
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 7-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 3 2 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1509	...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11 7-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly
Liverpool ... 6 25-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... Oct.-Nov.

Water Twist American	30s.	11 1-4
" " "	40s.	12 1-2
Mule " "	40s.	12
" " "	50s.	13 3-4
" " "	60s.	15 3-4
" " Egyptian	40s.	17 1-8
" " "	50s.	17 5-8
" " "	60	18 5-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...37 1-4 + 1-4
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...Unchanged
	London—Quiet

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Victorian	—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...53 —1-4
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore	47 3-4 unchgd
Do Months	Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Port.	—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	...46 3-4
Do Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	...46 unchgd
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
	London—Business done—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...43 5-3 + 1-8
Do Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports	—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ..£6-19-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality...9 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	3 4 1-4 + 3-4d.
	Sept.-Oct.—Done—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£72 1-4—1-3
Copper Braziers	... £ 89 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	...d 7 1-2 unchgd.
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets per box C.I.F. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	4 16 3
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool	10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C.I.F. India	5 8 9
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F.	.....

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Astoria."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 7 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 0 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal
Tone—Firm with a fair business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4 + 1-4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Moderate business.
E A R Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Bombay 11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Steady.
C & F Calcutta ...12 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Value Steady.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. Sept. 27th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
146 Bars Silver	Rs. 3,00,000	London	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
J. P. Railway	42	49,618
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	26	36,411

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bengal rate since 23th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market steady without any activity and the rates are unchanged.
We quote :—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do Francs Ready	172
Do. do Mauritius "	140
Hongkong 30 days' sight	148
Shanghai "	204
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1-0 for the settlement of 29th Sept. and a fairly good business has been done.
We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 95	1 0
2nd do	...	" 95	14 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was 1-8 higher for ready settlement, rates being 28-9-16 and 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-2 higher the rate being 61-7-8. The local market opened steady, and some business was put through.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	1 6
Australia Gold	...	" 24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 72	1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72	6 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 81	7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81	13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81	14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

NORDEN & Co.—Heavy rains falling causing damage. Temperature falling.

WELD & Co :—

Liverpool.—Market opened strong and excited, very little cotton for sale, considerable general and continental buying, very little hedge selling. Market closed somewhat nervous, no hedge selling, some continental and local long liquidation. Advance sustained on account of bad weather and crop deterioration west of the Mississippi River.

New York.—Market closed firm. South and American Spinners buying.

Weather.—First predicted in Eastern portion of cotton belt and Oklahoma. Rains continue 0·96 "inches at Abilence (North Texas), 3'-52" at Corpus Christi, and 5'98" at Shreneport (North-West Louisiana).

Egyptians.—Our Liverpool friends wire us as follows :—"Crop accounts generally favourable, but there is some disposition to reduced crop estimates a little. We except the market to sympathise with American, but it is likely it will advance more than American after the bulk of hedge selling in Alexandria is over. At present prices look cheap as compared to American. We advise buying on any break."

We expect considerable higher prices eventually but we think that at present level South will show more disposition to sell. We advise keeping on the long side and buying more should the market decline. Further we are strongly against short sales.

The local market is steady but buyers are holding off and the business done was very small. To-day's advance in American markets was brought forth a fair demand for ready cotton but so far exporters are out of the market for the new crop.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	331-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	338	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	335	"
" " Yeotmal	331	"
" " Dhamangaon	328	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	329	"
" " Amrsoti	323	"
" " Khandeish	302	"
F. G. " Khandeish	291	"
Fine " Bengal	291	"
F. G. Bengal	267	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 5,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·49 +07	7·43 +08	7·35 +08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 35 +08	7·35 +08	7·34 +08
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
7·34 +08	7·34 +08	7·34 +08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 12	0 B.T.
December	" 8 12	0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9 7	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 10	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 10	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 11	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c	Rs. 53 0	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni	Rs. 50 0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11 11	6 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 36 0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 25	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	...	Rs. 48	7 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8	4 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—
White Cawnpore Ready Rs. 5 2 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	60

MILLS.

David	...	570
Manockji Petit	...	3,075
Kohinoor	...	757 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	220
Standard	...	1,417 1-2
SunMill	...	108 3-4

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	131 1-4
New Herar	...	550
New Mofussil	...	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	182
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre.	...	173
Bombay S N Ordy	...	225
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,450
Treacher and Co	...	510
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	572 1-2

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,052	bales.
Wheat	...	8,665	cwts.
Linseed	...	7,413	"
Rapeseed	...	68	"
Gingellyseed	...	547	"
Poppyseed	...	16	"
Groundnuts	...	657	"
Castorseed	...	5,326	"
Rice	...	2,125	"
Myrtobollams	...	1,137	"
Cottonseed	...	6,799	"
Mowrasced	...	2,491	"
Gram	...	3,169	"
Jowar	...	1,913	"
Maize	...	7	"
Barley	...	Nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, Sept. 27.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 28.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	73 7-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	89 1-4		1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	89	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	63 13-13	un	chgd
Bar silver in London Spot	28 5-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	28 9-16	1-16	
do. in New York	62	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		1-2
do. do at Berlin	20·41 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·85 7-3	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4 1-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-3		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7-3	un	chgd
Interest new day-to-day Loans	3 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by China and India buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.
Shipment of silver to Calcutta £505,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... Steady—Dull
Futures	... Quiet Steady.
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 3,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·93 + 08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10·40 + 10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
7·50 +08	7·48 +08	7 36 +09
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 35 +08	7 35 +08	7 34 +08
Mar-Apr.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7 34 +08	7·34 +08	7·34 +08

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	64,000
" Receipts at " last year	.....
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" Exports to Continent	14,000
Spot Cotton	...14·30 + 20
Futures—Month of Oct.	14·05 + 17
Futures—Month of Jan.	13·77 + 12

Declined early owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bullish private crop reports

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 7-8 + 1-8
Futures month of Oct.	14·64 + 83 ?
Futures month of Jan.	14·70 + 82 ?
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total into Sight	1 320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	146,000
East Indian do	145,000
American do	1,615,000
Other do	153,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	10
Do. Indian Stock	1·100
Do. Forwarded Consumer	600
Do. Actual Exports	1.0
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	180,000
East Indian	5,000
Total afloat	220,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	.....
Wheat White Karachi	37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	... Nominal.
Do. Months	... do
Do. Name of Ports	— do
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	..53 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	54 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	...Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore	47 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 3-4—1
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	- Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	...46-3 + 3d.
Do. Months	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	... London—Nearest value—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...44 1-4 + 5-8
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Firm	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-19-6 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...9 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 3-4—1-4d
Sept.-Oct.—Value—Quiet.

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Quiet and steady—Total amount sold 17,000
Victoriane first white highest 13 1-4d.
Victoriere first white lowest 12d.
Victoriere ordinary highest 11d.
Victoriere ordinary lowest 9 1-2d.
Candahar first white highest 11d.
Candahar first white lowest 10 3-4d.
Candahar ordinary highest 10 1-2d.
Candahar ordinary lowest 9 3-4d.
Bioscere white highest 10 1-2 ?.
Bioscere white lowest 9d.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 1 1-2 + 2-4d
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmly held.
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...9 7 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Bombay ...12 unchgd
Months of Shipments—Sept.-Oct.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	74,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Exports to Continent	6,000
Spot Cotton at New York	14·10 + 35
Future Oct...	13·88 + 30
" Jan...	13·65 + 27
Spot closing tone	— Firm
Futures closing tone	... do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Firm and advanced notwithstanding weather reports and bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...13 3-4 + 3-8
Future Oct.	...13·81 + 25
" Jan.	...13·33 + 22
Futures closing tone	... Firm

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	... Steady and closed Steady.
Do. closed for future	... Steady.
Do. for East Indian	..... do.
Total Day's sales	... 7,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export	... 300 do
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports	... 7,000 do
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 15-32
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... 5 17-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	... 10 30
Good Bhownuggar	... 6 3-16 d.
Good Bengal	... 6 11-16d.
F. G. Benna	... 6 13-16d.
Fine Bengal	... 6 15-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn.	... 5 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... 6 3-8d.
Geo Mayalls Yarns	... 11 5-8
40's ale Twist (Bannermills)	... 11 1-4
Weft 54 American	... 11 7-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	... 18 1-2
Weft 32's	... 14 7-8
Twist 36	... 10 3-8
Twist 42	... 11 3-8
Twist American 60	... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60	... 18 3-8
Twist Egyptian 80	... 21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	... Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
Mid-American at Liverpool—	7·85—4
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G.P.C. Liverpool.	... ...
Sept.-Oct.	... 7·42 + 10
Oct.-Nov.	... 7·35 + 10
Nov.-Dec.	... 7·27 + 10
Dec.-Jan.	... 7·27 11
Jan.-Feb.	... 7·27 ?
Feb.-Mar.	... 7·26 10
Mar.-Apl.	... 7·26 10
Apl.-May	... 7·26 10
May-June	... 7·26 10

Manchester, Sept. 26.

Manchester Piece Goods Market Steady.—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties, and Staples—Market has fair enquiry—but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs).	
Sept.-Oct.—London—	46 Done
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—	
Antwerp—	46 3 Sellers
Linseed, La Plata ...Sept.-Oct.	
Hamburg—	43 6 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—	Quiet and unchanged
Linseed Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept.	£23-12-3
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov.-Dec.	£23-12-3
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady	
Linseed Total afloat for U. K.	.....
Linseed River Plate exports	.....
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.-Oct.-Dunkirk—	63 6 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close	... Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk	47 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk.	53 3 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—	54 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore asual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red	.....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close	... Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Hull—	£6-19-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close	... Steady

LONDON, Sept. 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sept-Oct.—London—	Sellers. 37 6
Wheat, F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London—	Nom.
Wheat, Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London—	37 6 "
Wheat, Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London—	Nom.
Do. Tone of market at close	Steady
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep	} No sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs	
Do. do Tone of Market at close	
Wheat Red Graded American per central—Oct	... 7 0 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.	... .
Do. Stock at U. S Ports	... 3,100,000 bushels

LONDON, Sept. 26.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Sept.	9 8 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg	...Oct.-Dec. 9 3 3-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)...	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec—	12 7 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market	.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—	12 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Sept—	11 10 1-2
Do. do. Cal do	.....
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market	... Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) Jan.-Mar.—	Sellers 13 7 1-2
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags)	... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Steady

LONDON, Sept. 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec	Value. 11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec...	11 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...	11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Oct.-Dec...	12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec...	12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...	12 9
Closing Tone of Market	... Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	72	7	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	77	0	0
Copper Braziers	...	87	10	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	195	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B l p. c. F O B Liverpool	...	10	15	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	10	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	18	9
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	13	9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	...	5	6	8
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	15	0
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	15	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	16	6
Pig Iron Garteherrie	...	3	14	6
Lead Pig English	...	21	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady		
Silver, Spot	...	28	9-16	
Silver 2 months hence	...	28	1-2	
Silver Tone of Market	...	Steady		
Silver Special Feature	...	do		

LONDON, Sept. 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	28 9-16
Silver 2 months	...	28 1-2
" Closing Tone of Market—		Steady
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	...	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...ex div	...	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 73 1-2
Indian Stock 4 1-2 p. cent	...	£ 89 1-4
Sterling loan	...	£ 89 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz Sh	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.		
Closing Tone of Finance Market—		Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	...	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	...	1 3 31-32
London at Paris Fcs.	...	25·25

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOODS "A" DEFEAT THE GUNNERS.

It was a good game between the Sherwoods "A" and the Gunners on Saturday evening and a good many more people turned out to see it. The crowds have not been large of late and interest in the League appears to have entirely disappeared. With the Charity Tournament approaching it is to be hoped however that supporters of the civilian teams will turn up in force and encourage the players by both their presence and their applause. The fact that the Rovers' Tournament is over and done with is no reason for looking upon the football season as past.

In the game on Saturday the Gunners did cooparatively little passing. Once or twice in the later portion of the half they got down in the right wing and young Kite was responsible for some good centres. Just before full time a pass from Kite was accepted by Massey who contrived to get in a shot that found the net. But with the exception of this the Sherwoods "A" did practically all the attacking. Quinn, the Gunners' goalkeeper, had work in plenty to do and did it remarkably well. Some of his saves were deserving of unstinted praise.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods "A" defended the bandstand goal and attacked almost immediately in the kick-off. Walker dribbled down the right wing and put in a shot that grazed the upright. Stevenson then found himself well placed for a shot but failed to get in his kick. A corner was secured which came to nothing. Orange then judged a centre nicely and headed the ball into the Gunners' goal but the whistle had already gone for off-side.

Hands against the Gunners within the penalty area looked like giving the Sherwoods "A" their first point but though the shot for goal was a hot one Quinn got his hands to it and turned the ball over the bar. Twenty minutes from the start however Wright took the ball up for the Sherwoods "A" and after some clever dradging and dribbling passed to Stevenson. The ball eventually went to Orange who had no difficulty in placing a slow shot out of Quinn's reach (1—0).

Wright soon got going once more and looked like getting through till Roach tackled him. Quinn was called upon and saved at the expense of a corner. This was followed by another corner which came to nothing. Soon after Orange again scored for the Sherwoods "A" (2—0).

A few minutes before the whistle blew for half time Stevenson put in a run down the centre of the field. His shot for goal was a foul one but happened to be just what was wanted. Quinn running out the ball passed over his head into the net.

Score at half time:—

Sherwoods "A" ...	3 goals.
R. G. A.	Nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Sherwoods were the first to get going in the second half and forced a corner. The kick was put behind. A long shot went straight into Quinn's hands. Orange was then responsible for a fine individual effort. After successfully dodging two or three opponents he finished up with a shot at close quarters which Quinn did well to save.

Taking the ball to the other end the Gunners got to close quarters and Kite put in a hot shot that struck the cross bar. Again later Kite put in a good centre and one of the Sherwoods' backs in attempting to head the ball away deflected it towards his own goal. Johnson was in time to save a score.

Wright made a run for the Sherwoods and passing to Orange that player shot over the bar. One of the Gunners' backs got laid out with a damaged arm and left the field. Wright soon after struck the outside of the net with a hot shot for the Gunners' goal. A few minutes later Wright put in a daisy cutter which Quinn threw himself down to and just succeeded in touching away. The ball, however, was returned and Orange tapped it into the net (4—0).

The Gunners eventually got away Kite taking the ball down and passing to Massey, the latter put a good shot out of reach of Johnson (4—1).

Full time score:—

Sherwoods "A"	4 goals.
R. G. A.	1

The following were the teams:—

SHERWOODS "A."—Johnson (goal); Needham and Garbett (backs); Bowler, Clough and Fitzjohn (halves); Flinders, Orange, Stevenson, Wright and Walker (forwards).

R. G. A.—Quinn (goal); Roach and Weaver (backs); Jerram, Jones and Lawrence (halves); Kite, Massey, Pond, Spain and Hart (forwards).

REFEREE:—Mr. Inwood.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	7	7	0	1	15
Sherwood Foresters 'A'..	8	7	1	0	14
R. G. Artillery ...	7	3	2	2	8
Bombay Gymkhana ...	8	4	2	2	10
Grant Medical's ...	8	3	4	1	7
Hornets ...	8	3	3	2	8
G. I. P. Railway ...	7	2	5	0	4
Bombay Athletic ...	8	1	5	2	3
All Blacks ...	8	0	8	0	0

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

DRAW AFTER EXCITING GAME IN THE THIRD ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The third round of the Durand Football Tournament began this evening, games being played between the North Staffords and the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and between the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, who beat the Royal Scots last evening, and the 5th Mountain Battery.

ARGYLES VS. STAFFORDS.

The first match was very closely contested, the Argyles being superior in the defence and the Staffords in the attack. Five minutes before half time, the Argyles obtained a goal, Johnson scoring. The Staffords equalised half-way through the second half through Baker. Both sides tried hard to gain the lead, but the defence on both sides was very keen. Thompson, the Argyles' goalie, brought off some splendid saves. A minute before the close of the game the Argyles obtained another goal, but the referee disallowed it, holding that it had gone through the side of the net. The same thing occurred over the Argyles first goal, but this one the referee allowed.

Extra time was played, and no score resulted for ten minutes when Johnson obtained another goal and put the Argyles ahead. The Staffords pressed very hard and exerted their utmost to equalise, and a very exciting game ended in the Staffords getting another goal just in time, and the game therefore resulted in a draw of two goals each.

The replay will probably take place on Monday morning. The refereeing of Capt. Impey was unfavourably commented upon.

The teams were:—

NORTH STAFFORDS (Goal) Pots; (backs) Woodcock and Cowley; (halves) Fenton, Duckers, and Hollinshead; (forwards) Iye, Doughty, Baker, Munson and Burrage.

ARGYLE AND SUTHERLANDS:—(Goal) Thompson, (backs) King and Addison; (halves) Duffy, Macaw, and Housten; (forwards) MacDonald, Hunter, Payne, Beattee, and Johnson.

KING'S RIFLES Vs. 5TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

The other game between the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and the 5th Mountain Battery was not very exciting, the Rifles appearing tired after their strenuous games against the Royal Scots The Battery, however, gave them a good game, but the Rifles were superior. In the first half the latter obtained one goal, the Battery not scoring. In the second half the Rifles obtained another goal at the end of the game, and, accordingly, won by two goals to nil.

The teams were:—

3RD KING'S ROYAL RIFLES:—(Goal) Holey; (backs) Merae and Beale; (halves) Lowe, Clay, and Tuck; (forwards) Rowell, Skevington, Smith, Shaw, and Smith.

5TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY; (goal) Skinner; (backs) Holmes, and Ralph; (halves) Fielder, Goodman, and Caffrey; (forwards) Yates, Sims, Newman, Dunn, and Farrington.

REFEREE, Sergt. Bellion.

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Madras Race Club has issued a prospectus of its winter meeting which is to be held at Guindy on January 13, 15 and 17. There will be six races on the first day and five on each of the other two, all being of the value of Rs. 600 each with the exception of the Governor's Cup, valued at Rs. 1,700; the Merchants' Plate, Rs. 1,300; and the Hunt Cup, Rs. 300. The first entries close on November 15 and the second entries on December 13.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM *vs.* BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

The annual match between these teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon was full of interest, and ended practically on the stroke of time in a win for the Bombay Cricket League by 41 runs. The League including 4 players who recently figured in the big matches, was drawn from the best players in the Cricket League of Bombay—Ganpat, Peer Mahomed Irfani, Chandrana and Patel being the Quadrangular players. The Gymkhana had a very useful team in the field including F. Stileman, F. L. Sprott and G. C. Phillips, who represented the Europeans recently in the Quadrangular Fixtures. The outstanding feature of the game was the superb display of batting given by Ganpat who gave no chances in making 77 runs out of a total of 150; and that at a time when the match threatened to prove a fiasco, as 6 wickets of the Bombay League were down for 22 runs. He hit well in all directions, being especially strong in cutting short-pitched balls. The last 3 batsmen of the Bombay League piled on 50 runs. For the Home side, Sprott (senior) (23), Coombs (22), and Phillips (19) were the only players to offer any resistance to the strong bowling talent of their opponents. In the bowling line Clarke for the Gymkhana bowled a very good length and took 5 wickets for 34 runs, while Chandarana and Wagle tumbled out the Gymkhana players, the former securing 5 wickets for 49 runs, and the latter 3 wickets for 11 runs.

This is the last match on the official fixture list of the Bombay Gymkhana this season.

The game started at 2-15 p. m. with the Bombay Cricket League taking first knock. In less than half an hour, 6 wickets were down for 22 runs, and the prospects of the League appeared hopeless.

Matters improved considerably when Ganpat and Mahomed Irfani were associated, both batsmen hitting out for all they were worth, Irfani putting one over the boundary towards Wandby Road and Ganpat putting Stileman three times in succession to the on boundary in one over. Eighty went up after an hour and a quarter's play and then Irfani skied one from Phillips straight up between the wickets but was badly dropped by the bowler. Ganpat followed Irfani's lead and put Phillips over the Pavilion boundary and brought up the next decade by driving the last ball of the over to the same boundary. Next over Irfani was caught by Sprott (junior) in the long field, the fieldsman holding the ball for a couple of seconds, before falling down (100 8-18). The stand realized 53 runs, and put the B. C. L. in a much safer position. In his next over Phillips was again unfortunate in not getting Ramrao out to a catch in the slips. The next 20 runs were credited to Ganpat's score, his partner not getting a chance to score. Much to the delight of the spectators Ramrao now let out at Coombs and obtained 3 runs from a drive into the country. With the score at 126 Ganput was caught at third man in trying to cut a rising ball from Clarke (126-9-77). The retiring batsman played splendidly and hitting out vigorously in all directions saved the rot which had set in. It was a pity he did not reach the century which he fully deserved. The tail wagged very successfully, the last wicket putting on 24 runs before Chandarana was well caught by Stileman in the slips,—the fielder, having to jump at the ball which he just secured with his right hand. (150-10 9).

The Home team had an hour, and a half for play, and sent in F. Stileman and Begbie to open their account. Begbie obtained a single off the first ball from Chandarana but Stileman was clean bowled next ball (1-1-0). Bowes Lyon was next in and both batsmen played cautiously, the score mounting to 20 when Bowes Lyon in trying to cut Bhappu, got under the ball and gave a catch to Chandarana at point and retired (20-2-11). Sprott (Senior) partnered Begbie, who however was clean bowled middle stump by Chandarana next over (22-3-2.) Coombs was next in, and scored rapidly making 9 runs off one over of Chandarana. Play slowed down after this as the bowling was much too accurate for the batsmen to take liberties with it. In singles and twos the score mounted to 55 before Coombs was caught by Ganpat in the slips. The batsman touched the ball which went through the wicket-keeper's hands rose in the air and was caught by slip. (55-4-22) Coombs played very well and his runs were very acceptable to the Gymkhana. Phillips partnered Sprott who was playing very confidently and a succession of singles by both batsmen sent up 70. Phillips then put Dave very prettily past cover for four, and the rest of the over carried the score on to 80. Next over Sprott helped himself to a 3, and the batsmen appeared quite comfortable with the bowling. With the score at 84 Wagle got through Phillip's defence, the ball taking his middle stump (84-5-19). Dave who had been rather knocked about by the batsmen gave way to Chandarana with the leather from the northern end, but not with immediate success. Baker took Phillips place but soon afterwards lost his partner Sprott (senior) who in jumping out to Chandarana next over missed the ball and was out l, b, w. (90—6—23) Sprott was in a fair time for his runs and gave a sound display of correct cricket, Sprott (junior) was next in, and Chandarana added to his list of victims by bowling Baker all over the wickets (95—7—7). Clarke was next in and the century went up with a drive into the country by Sprott. Clarke followed suit and lifted Chandarana to the bowler's boundary. After cutting Wagle for a couple, Clarke in hitting out at the next ball was clean bowled (108-8-7). Jackson who followed was bowled first ball and the game was getting very exciting as there was time for only one over, and the last batsmen were in. Chandarana however put matters beyond any doubt by bowling Stileman with the 2nd ball of the last over. (109—10—0). The Bombay Cricket League thus won on call of time by 41 runs.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

W. B. Kelly, b Stileman ...	8
S. U. Patel, c Jackson, b Clarke	0
S. D. Prabawalker, b Clarke..	3
B. S. Bhappu, b C. Stileman...	0
P. Ganpat, c F. Stileman, b Clarke...	77
S. A. Razack, b C. Stileman...	7
R. A. Wagle, b Clarke... ...	0
N. D. Dave, c C. Stileman, b Phillips	4
P. M. Irfani, c F. W. Sprott, b C. Stileman	18
A. Ramrao, not out	17
M. H. Chandarana, c C. Stileman, b Clarke	9
Extras...	7
Total ...	150

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM.

F. F. Stileman, b Chandarana..	0
T. N. Begbie, b Chandarana ..	2
C. Bowes Lyon, c Chandarana, b Bhappu	11
F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Chandarana	23
E. E. Coombs, c Ganpat, b Ramrao	22
G. C. Phillips, b Wagle ...	19
C. D. Baker, b Chandarana ...	7
F. W. Sprott, not out... ...	8
F. J. Clarke, b Wagle	7
J. E. Jackson, b Wagle ...	0
C. G. Stileman, b Chandarana.	0
Extras	10
Total ...	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
C. Stileman..	11	49	1	4
Clarke .....14·3		34	3	5
Phillips	9	47	1	1
Coombs.....	2	13	0	0

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana. 16·2		49	1	5
Bhappu	6	9	2	1
Ramrao	5	17	0	1
Dave	2	13	0	0
Wagle.....	6	11	3	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM *vs.* TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

The "B" team beat the Telegraph Recreation Club on Marine Line's ground on Saturday afternoon by 45 runs. For the winners, Elliott (45) and Nicholson (20) did the major part of the scoring, while the latter did well with the leather in securing 5 wickets for 47 runs. For the losers Sorris' and Edwards' contributions were 25 and 28 runs, respectively and they were the only batsmen to offer any sort of defence against the bowling.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

Hurlbatt, b Edwards	0
Elliot, c Braganza, b Castell...	45
Nicholson, c Noronha, b Edwards	20
Cocke, b W. Sorris	4
Kennedy, c D. Rodricks, b Fernandez	0
Rennick, b Castell	13
Cass, b Castell	2
McNaughton, b Fernandez ...	2
Tranchell, b Fernandez ...	18
Hawkes, c Martin, b Fernandez	19
Wilson, not out	13
Extras... ...	16
Total ...	161

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

J. Castell, b Nicholson ...	11
Leo D'Souza, b Nicholson ...	5
J. J. Fernandez, c and b Elliot	9
D. Rodriguez, b Elliot... ...	11
Sorris, b Cass	25
R. Edwards, b Nicholson ...	28
Braganza, run out	6
Martin, c Kennedy, b Cass ...	0
T. Fernandez, b Nicholson ...	0
C. Noronha, b Nicholson ...	0
J. Tellis, not out	7
Extras.. ...	14
Total ..	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Nicholson ..	15·3	47	3	5
Rennick ..	6	15	2	0
Elliot ..	4	24	0	2
Cass ..	5	16	0	2

TELEGRAPH.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Edwards ..	7	44	0	2
Sorris ..	9	28	3	1
Fernandez..	8·4	42	0	4
Castell ..	6	21	0	3

POONA RACES.

THE LAST OF THE BIG MEETINGS

A CURIOUS DEAD HEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

There is not much to be said of to-day's racing—the last of the season's 'big' days. The attendance, which included His Excellency the Governor, was good, and up to a point the sport was fair, but after Best Chance had upset public calculations in the first race of the day—the second division of the Mecca Plate—fields ruled small for a time, and until the Turf Club Cup race, the sixth event, was reached the fields were only good enough for two places.

The second race.—The Surgarh Plate, a steeplechase over two and a half miles, was an unsatisfactory race. Only five faced the starter, and of these two, Utopian and Astrologer, fell on the way home. The Eclipse Plate was won by Madrina, a fairly well backed one, and that indeed was a very fine race, the struggle up the straight between all the placed ones being desperate, and at finish the peoverbial Umbrella would have covered the lot.

It was different in the New Plate, which was generally considered a very open race. Canberra was fancied but Harrison on Vancouver rode a very good race, and, albeite trifle fortunate in getting through on the rails at the bend won an exceedingly well-judged race quite comfortably.

The first of the two big races, the St. Leger Plate over the R. C. and a distance, saw two or three things fancied, but the winner turned up in Valerius, a horse that has disappointed many this year, and he won so easily too.

The Turf Club Cup race produced the greatest sensation of the season. For once Abdul Malik did not start the usual hot favourite. A lot of people thought that 9-13 over a mile and a half rather too difficult a question to ask him, but he did answer it alright and with fair ease. We had the almost unique experience of the next three sharing the second place, the judges being unable to separate them as they passed the post. It was a desperate encounter, indeed, and I have rarely seen such excitement on a course in this country.

In the last race we had another surprise packet for none of those placed could claim anything like full favour. Baldwin, who won, however deserved his victory and Purtoo Singh, the most successful of the Indian jockeys, brought his mount home very cleverly.

There were no great outstanding features on the day's racing and on the whole punters must have had a pretty mixed time.

Details:—

THE MECCA PLATE.—(Division II)—Rs. 1,500 to the winner. Rs. 300 to the second. Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.—(Distance one mile).

Mr. Karsondass Govindji's ch a h Best Chance 8st 10lbs..... Hill 1
The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 7st 2lbs (cd 7st 4lbs). Mujeed 2
Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's g a h Salisbury 9st 1lb ... Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Occident 9st 11lbs; Good Success 8st 8lbs; Sidick 9st 6lbs; Fado 8st 11lbs; Moorshid 8st 9lbs; Authority 8st 6lbs; Longboat 8st 4lbs; (cd 8st 5lbs); Lot 7st 6lbs (cd 7st 7lbs); and Nasirabad 6st 10lbs.

THE RACE:—Nasirabad was quickest to get away and led Authority and Salisbury as far as the half-mile where Grequa joined them and Authority went up to the leader who was quite done with by the time the bend was reached. Grequa kept the lead and for a time appeared likely to win. Best Chance challenged him irresistably on the rails as did Salisbury, and in the end Hill got home easily by two lengths, Mujeed beating Brown by a length and a half.

TIME:—1 min. 56 3 5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 56 1-2; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 36 1-2, Rs. 18.
(Winner trained by T. Harrison).

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A handicap steeplechase for horses. (Distance about 2 1-2 miles).

Capt. Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto 12st 4lbs.....Mr. Lush Wilson 1
Mr. C. A. Eele's br aus g Bulloo 11st ... Capt Anderson 2
Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's br aus g Deputy 9st 2lbs...Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Utopian 10st 12lbs (fell); Astrologer 9st (fell).

THE RACE:—At the start Sholto came out and showed the way to Deputy followed by Bulloo and Astrologer who together, and this order was maintained on the first round. On the second journey the field closed up, though Sholto still kept the lead and Deputy the second place. At the mile Utopian came to grief and from this point Bulloo began to draw up on the leaders. At the half mile Astrologer also fell leaving only three in the race. At the last jump Sholto was still in front and after negotiating it he came away finely and won by six lengths, a distance between second and third.

TIME:—6 mins. 11 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 42; places Rs. 25 and Rs. 17 1-2.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs 1,500 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—about five furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s, b. e. m. Madrina, 7st. 11lbs.....Sampson 1
Mr. W. Homer's, ch. aus. g. Lord Reay, 8st.....Harrison 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and P. Mathuradas's b e m Polish, 9st. 1lb....Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN:—Dalmatia, 9st. 10lbs; Hoppner, 9st. 5lbs.; Paul Pry, 9st. 1lb.; Maimsey, 8st. 12lbs.; Satellite, 7st. 12lbs.; Impecunious, 6st. (carried 6st. 4lbs.)

THE RACE:—At the start Satellite who was on the outside, jumped off first but he was soon overhauled and passed by Lord Reay and Polish. Lord Reay led the field at a great pace up to the bend where Madrina came up very rapidly and settled into third place. They passed in this order into the straight. From about the distance Madrina challenged Lord Reay and Polish and a most desperate race home saw them pass the post Madrina, Lord Reay, Polish, a head between each.

TIME:—1 min. 2 3-5 sec.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 43; places, Rs. 17 1-2, Rs. 41 1-2, Rs. 17.
(Winner trained by Byram Rustomjee.)

THE NEW PLATE.—Rs 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700, to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over. Distance—one mile.

Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver, 6st 4lbs.....Harrison 1
Zemindar of Nazergunj's b e h Canberra, 9st.....A. Ferguson 2
Mr. Fortnum Lang's b e g Airman, 8st 2lbs.....McGlone 3

ALSO RAN:—Solution, 9st 10lbs; St. Gilgen, 8st 9lbs; and Silver Memory 6st 4lbs.

THE RACE:—Airman made the running from the start those following being Solution and Canberra. After the half mile had been passed Canberra fell away and St. Gilgen proceeded to take second place. This was the order until the bend was reached Vancouver then lying last. After they had turned into the straight Canberra made his effort and passed the others, but Vancouver came up with a great rush on the outside and in the end won comfortably by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 46secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win. Rs. 137; places, Rs. 33 and Rs. 16 1-2.
(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE LEGER PLATE.—Rs. 8,000 to the winner. Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance—R. C. and distance.

Mr. Gussy's b e h Valerius, 7st 8lbs., A. Ferguson 1
H. H. Koer Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Gunboat, 8st 13lbs.....Ames 2
Mr. R. R. S's bl aus g Keerit, 8st 2lbs ... Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Hilarity, 9st 7lbs; Picnic, 8st 2lbs; Mil, 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 11lbs); Monsoon, 6st (carried 6st 13lbs).

THE RACE:—The start was level, Mill being the first to show out in front. Passing the stand Mill led with Monsoon second and Picnic third. Valerius was last. At the mile Monsoon gave place to Gunboat who began to move up. Valerius also striding forward. At the half mile Millfell away and Gunboat joined Picnic at the head of affairs. They came round the bend in this order and then Valerius headed Picnic who was heard of no more. At the distance Valerius challenged Gunboat and wore him down beating him by two lengths, seven lengths between second and third.

TIME:—2 mins. 53 1-2 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 80 1-2, places, Rs. 26 1-2 Rs. 17 1-2.
(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE TURF CLUB CUP:—Rs. 6,000 to the winner. Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs 500 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs. Distance—a mile and a half.

Mr R R S's g a h Abdul Malik. 9st 13lbs. ... Brown 1
Messrs Ali bin Talib's and M Goculdas's g a h Nakib, 9st 5 lbs. Ruiz
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto, 8st 11lbs. Hill 2
Nawab Najab Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 8st 9 lbs. ... Digby

ALSO RAN:—Gold Fish II, 9st 5 lbs; Tajilmulook, 9st 3 lbs; Purity, 8st 7lbs; Regent, 8st 5lbs; Beyrut, 8st 3lbs; Real Gold, 7st 12lbs.; Thaboor 7st 9lbs; Hadee, 7st 9lbs; Mexico, 7st 3lbs; Harry Johnson, 7st; Sweden, 6st 12lbs; Trustee, 6st 12lbs; and Last Chance, 6st 11b.

THE RACE:—The start was a bit delayed through trouble by Purity and Sir Knight, but ultimately Mr. O'Gorman got them away evenly. Irustee led in turn for half a mile, Purity and Hadee and Abdul Malik following next, the field tailing off. At the mile Purity again took charge and Beyrut came up to Abdul Malik and at the half mile moved up alongside Purity. Round the bend Sir Knight, Nakib and Sir Visto showed prominently, but just before the distance was reached Abdul Malik came through on the rails like a flash and racing now by a length, the other three fighting it out for places and passing the post dead abreast of each other.

TIME:—2 mins. 54 4-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 40; places, Rs 28 1-2, Rs 32, Rs 32 and Rs 50 1-2.
(Winner traineded by Byram Rustomjee).

THE MECCA PLATE:—Division I—Rs 3,000 to the winner, Rs 1,000 to the second and Rs 500 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 4 hands and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Jassim M Essa's g a h Baldwin, 7st 7lbs.....Purtusingh 1
Gen Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's, b a h Singer, 8st 12lbs.....Barley 2
Mr D Framji's bl a h Young Majub, 8st 13lbs..... ...Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN:—Zaki Pasha, 8st; Solar Star, 7st 9lbs; Beynazir, 7st 5lbs; British King, 7st 4lbs carried 7st 5lbs; Gafal, 6st 10lbs carried 7st 5lbs; Real, 6st 10lbs.

THE RACE:—Baldwin cut out the work with British King and Zaki Pasha following him. At the half mile Real joined Zaki Pasha and they rounded the bend into the straight in that order. Near the distance Singer shot and challenged the leader who answering satisfactorily carried the goods home winning a good race by three-quarters of a length, three lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min, 54 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 96 1-2; places Rs 46 1 2, Rs 48 and Rs 66 1-2.
(Winner trained by Goolam Ali.)

STEVENSON CHALLENGES GRAY.

H. W. Stevenson has offered to concede George Gray 2,000 points start in a game of 20,000 up for £100 to £200 a side.

MR. ASQUITH & HIS CADDY.

INSURANCE ACT TROUBLES ON GOLF COURSE.

Mr. Asquith, playing golf at Lossiemouth with his son Cyril, has come into personal contact with the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Insurance Act, and the result has been disastrous.

So annoyed was the Prime Minister on being told on arrival at the links that the caddies had gone on strike that his game suffered, and although receiving a stroke a hole from his son, he was beaten by three and two.

"Caddy," said Mr. Asquith casually, as he entered the enclosure and began to stroll towards the first tee.

"I'm very sorry, sir," the caddey-master stammered. He looked round helplessly, and then explained that the boys had struck on account of the Insurance Act.

"But what about these lads," said the Premier, pointing to a crowd of big ungainly youths, who were sprawling about the caddies' enclosure.

"You can't have them," was the hasty reply. "The Insurance Act, you know, sir. We're not allowed by the club to employ boys over sixteen, because if we did we'd have to insure them."

"H'm," said Mr. Asquith.

The caddy master had a sudden inspiration "I'm sure sir," he said, "they'd be highly honoured to carry for you if you'd take them as friends of yours."

"Ridiculous nonsense!" "But they're not friends of mine," was all the Premier would say as he caught sight of the "strikers" amusing themselves on the foreshore.

Then it was that a newspaper lad saw his opportunity. He gallantly shouldered Mr. Asquith's clubs.

And so it is that to-day for the first time the Premier's form at golf can be analysed. This was his score:—

Out: 7 6 5 5 5 6 7 7 6—54.
In: 6 8 6 6 7 4 5 6 6—54.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second and last day's competition in the annual athletic sports held in connection with St. Mary's High School, Mazagon, was held on Saturday evening in the school-ground. There was a large attendance of spectators. The various items provided good sport, the little programme, especially for boys and girls, creating much merriment.

The results of the day's competition were as follows:—

Seniors:—High jump.—Over 17. 1, Mercado; 2, Pope. Under 17—1. Hanby 2, Down.

150 Yards Race: Over 17—1. Mercado; 2, Pope. Under 17—1, Down; 2, Hanby.

Juniors: Stilt Race. (1st section) 1, McCann 2, Leahy; (2nd section) 1, Regaud, 2 Boddy.

Obstacle Race: (1st section), 1, Ellis, 2, Moore; (2nd section) Marcar, 2 Callaghan; (3rd section), 1 Garthwaite, 2, Green; (4th section), Beech, 2, Maidment.

BOMBARDIER WELLS BEATS GUNNER MOIR.

Bombardier Wells defeated Gunner Moir at the Canterbury Music-hall on Sept. 10 by knocking him out in the fifth round of this contest, which was announced as for the Championship of Great Britain. Fine Boxer though he is, Wells is supposed to be lacking in the ability to take a heavy punch without being disorganized, a quality which depends on anatomy rather than on physical courage. It was this supposed lack of hardihood which gave interest to the contest, as Moir, on recent form, is hardly a match for a candidate for the World's Championship.

Moir, knowing he had no chance in a game played from "the back of the court" at once made for close quarters, while Wells, though scoring with his left, was content to take the inside position and cover rather than make much use of the ring.

Moir, though getting close, did very little harm. The fight went on for some time on these lines; when the game was open Wells's left kept flying into his opponent's face like a bird going home to its nest, but for the most part he was using a baffling cover at close quarters. Moir kept coming on, gloomy but unshaken. Though making little headway, he showed more pace than might have been expected. In the fourth round there was much holding, with Moir chiefly to blame, and, finding he could not get through Wells's defence, he now used the kidney punch, and the referee cautioned him and came into the ring. The end came in the fifth round. Moir was now very weak, and Wells landed a short left on the jaw when they broke away, following it with a really heavy right hook, which put his opponent down for the count and a trifle more. It was not a very good fight, there being too much holding; Wells, however, was not to blame in this respect.

ALLEGED STRANDING OF MAYNE'S CRICKET XI.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," referring to the alleged stranding of E. A. Mayne's Australian team of cricketers in America, states that private letters received in England from two of the players throw doubt on the rumour. The writers stated that arrangements were being made for another tour in 1914. They added, however, that the expenses in connection with the present tour were on a colossal scale.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

A well-known old sportsman, named Glenville, died at Gobham, in Surrey, on Sept 12. He had seen 62 Derby races, including the famous one in which Hermit won in a blinding snowstorm.

THE GOLF TEMPERAMENT.

THE EFFECT OF A GOOD OR BAD START.

There are golfers who, when they begin a match by winning the first few holes, shake their heads ominously and say, "I don't like that at all. When I begin well I invariably end up badly." On these players initial disaster has the effect of inspiring them to give of their best. Unconsciously they are induced to play carelessly if they secure a lead of a few holes.

It would be well if all of us arrived at a clear understanding as to the precise effect which the winning or losing of the first few holes has upon us, so that we might court or combat it. The weaker players, at any rate, are very greatly influenced by what happens at the very beginning. Those are the players—and their number is legion—who confess that they never know what is going to happen until they start. Should they play the first hole badly they resign themselves to the conviction that they chanced upon one of their off-days. All confidence deserts them, and the result is a round that is sheer weariness and vexation of sprit. Strangely enough, the best advice that can be given to players possessing such a temperament is not that when they find themselves three down at, say, the third, they should on the fourth tee avoid remarking that now they are really going to begin to play. One is constantly hearing this tragic resolution. Its only effect is to cause the victim to press, to strain after length of which he is incapable of attaining. Rather, for another hole or two, let him force himself to take things easy. Instead of trying to get a long ball, let him be content with a traight one. By avoiding the worst disasters he may tempt his confidence to return to him.

I have some envy for the players who are not perturbed at the loss of a few holes at the beginning of a match. They are of the stern breed that rejoice in a fight against difficulties, that refuse to acknowledge defeat until it is accomplished. All my sympathies are with the unfortunates who realise too acutely that the loss of three or four holes means much leeway to make up in a match of eighteen. We do our best to console ourselves with the knowledge that should we get square with our opponent, at that moment will doubt and fear enter into his heart, and the advantage will then be ours.

When our opponents are many holes up on us, we should remember the example of the heroes of the game and take fresh courage. No golfer can turn a seeming defeat into victory in so dramatic a manner as Mr. John Ball. He, I feel sure, must belong to that race of golfers who prefer to lose a series of holes at the beginning, who take a real interest in a match only when it presents almost insuperable difficulties. To recall, for example, his match against Mr. Bond in the Westward Ho! championship of last year. Mr. Ball was no less than five down at the tenth. The eleventh, he won, and the twelfth also. The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth were halved, and the match became dormy three. It was dormy two at the sixteenth, dormy one at the seventeenth, and all square at the eighteenth. How Mr. Ball won on the nineteenth green is now a bit of famous golfing history. But, then, this sort of thing had happened at least twice before in the tale of Mr. Ball's championships. In a Prestwich final he was five down to Freddy Tait, and he won. In a semifinal at St. Andrews he was three down to Guy Campbell, and he won. At Hoylake he was two down to Robert Harris, and he won.

It is not given to all of us to pursue victory with the pertinacity of Mr. John Ball, but the virtue of high courage is as useful on the links as it is anywhere else. The worst that can befall a man who has allowed his opponent to gain a substantial lead is that he should endeavour by exceptional golf to reduce that lead, for then the match will end in something like a tragedy. At the same time, his opponent may be advised to cling greedily to his advantage. If, because of his lead, he allows himself to play carelessly, more likely than not he will at a concluding stage of the match find that the other man has crept up on him, and that he will have a stiff proposition to win. When you have won a hole, there is nothing more important than that you should win the next, as well.—Mark Allerton in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Mr. J. K. Batten, C. S., officiates as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, C. S., on leave.

Major A. E. J. Lister, I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Physiology at the Medical College, Lucknow.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs K. L. Datta and A. Newmarch officiate in class 1; Messrs Scott, O'Connor and Tomkins in class 2 and Mr. J. C. Mitra in class 3 of Accountants-General.

Mr. W. H. Michael is gazetted Financial Adviser; Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Deputy Financial Adviser; and Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Financial Adviser in Military Finance.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Monday, 29th Sept., 1913.

ROADS AND THE DUST PROBLEM.

In all countries where there is heavy traffic, especially in connection with motor services, it has been found necessary to devote increasing attention to the improvement of the roads. In England and the continental countries great progress has been made, while most of the others, judging by the reports presented at the recent Road Congress, are making serious efforts toward improvement. India has, on the whole, a fine system of roads though the surface is not to be compared with that of the main roads of England. The greatest attention has been given to the opening up of good roads by which communications between the large towns and villages can be opened, and traffic, chiefly drawn by bullocks, can be carried on. Perhaps the Government is wise to concentrate on this. But ere long India will have the same problems to face as are being met with in other countries, owing to the very rapid increase in the motor traffic which will soon transform even slow moving India. It is true the local boards have not been actuated so much by a desire to give the motorist a road which will cause the least wear to the tyres as by the desire to afford the pedestrian some protection from the dust which results from the increased speed of the vehicles. In India the evil is intensified where motor traffic is found, for, up to the present, little attention has been paid to the surface of the roads from the point of view of the new form of locomotion. An Indian road at the best of times is dusty to a degree, and in view of the recent conferences, medical and otherwise, where the dangers of dust have been pointed out, many will hope that the Government will be prepared to do more towards the introduction of some of the methods now in vogue in England for the minimising of it. The dangers associated with the dust on our roads are serious, and at the recent Sanitary Inspectors' Conference, Sir Crichton-Browne pointed out some of the evils that were the result of the dust. We know how easy it is for men to make the most of a theory, and to lay over-emphasis on some small evil so that it is magnified into something much greater than it really is, but we should be slow to lessen the importance of the points made by the lecturer. It is apparent to all how vegetation on the roadside is destroyed and how one gets an unpleasant sense of chokiness in passing along a dusty road, but this problem has, of late years, assumed a much wider sanitary significance than it ever did before. We wish to draw attention to the dust problem from the sanitary aspect.

It is now a clearly proved fact that dust is a great carrier of disease germs, especially those which are resistant to drying; and it is possible to trace to it many diseases, as catarrh, influenza, and hay fever. There is also clear evidence that the most common mode of the spread of tuberculosis in adults is by the dust of the dried up expectoration of tubercular persons which is diffused or blown about in confined places. Dysentery in tropical countries is often traced to this, and infantile diarrhoea is attributed to the contamination of food by infected dust. Then, too, there is the danger which comes from the fact that tetanus is conveyed by dust particles, so that if the dust reaches an uncovered wound, blood poisoning may result. It is suggested by Dr. Crichton-Browne that motorists and dwellers on the highway should, if they are suffering from cuts, wounds or abrasions on the hands or face, take precautions so that the germs of tetanus should not reach them by means of the dust. Tetanus may be a rare disease, but there is a growing death-rate from it. The fact that the poison is absorbed by the muscle end-plates, and fastens on to the nerves from which it works its way to the spinal cord, makes it difficult to counteract it, so that the danger referred to is one that cannot be lightly passed over. Some have feared that cancer germs were carried by the same medium, but this theory seems to have been wholly abandoned. From the purely sanitary point of view the dust problem is one that calls for attention.

Apart from this aspect there is a dust problem. We refer to the inconvenience caused to foot-passengers by the clouds of dust raised by the swift motor cars. There has been some dispute as to whether the dust was caused by the ears or the horse-drawn vehicles. Motorists argue they only raise the dust the heavy horse-drawn carts have made, but engineers claim that the motor car is the great factor to be considered. In parts of India we have the dust without the motor car, but no one doubts that the greatest nuisance arises when the motor vehicles pass over the road. Every type of conveyance helps to make the dust, but it is only the introduction of the high speeds of to-day that has made the problem to be felt. Motor cars have come to stay, and there is sure to be a great increase in the number of them, heavy and light. They will intensify a problem already present. From the point of view of sanitation and the traveller's comfort, money spent in making roads on the model of those in England and other countries will not be without beneficial results.

BANNED NOVELS. Following the action of the circulating libraries in restricting the circulation of Mr. Hall Caine's latest book, Mr. W. B. Maxwell's new novel "The Devil's Garden" has had a ban put upon it. The ban, it should be explained, consists in the circulating libraries refusing to show the book in the windows or on the shelves, though it can be obtained if asked for. A form of censorship more puerile and ineffective than this it would be interesting to find; it is worthy of Mother Grundy at her best—or rather at her worst. While not passing any criticisms on the two books in question, let it be supposed, for the sake of argument, that they are bad books, books which have no other purpose than to pander to low tastes. What is the result of the ban? The library issues its mandate, the authors and publishers protest, sympathetic persons of both points of view write to papers—and there the novels have an advertisement which assures at a modest computation an extra sale of fifty per cent. And as for the libraries, guardians of the nation's innocence, after helping to bring the books into greater prominence, they still sell them, reaping the increased profits, hiding, hypocritically under the cloak of modesty meanwhile, by saying "but we will not exhib it them." It is like the man who in the week was taking people's money by fraud, and on the next Sunday preached from the text "Thou shalt not steal.' Perhaps a still more ridiculous aspect of this form of ban is that for every one novel which is singled out for this profitable "condemnation," half-a-dozen books are issued, without a protest to circulate among the young, which spread the unhealthy germs of the disease of morbidness. While we do not say that the sex question is one which should not be subject to the light of discussion, we unhesitatingly say that this legitimate subject is often used to pander to certain reprehensible tastes and that some authors are not over-conscientious in their work. In two of the latest books in which the problems of sex are dealt with incidents of an exaggerated and wholly unnecessary type are introduced, which neither the purpose of the work nor craftsmanship require, but which help to appeal to that unhealthy craving referred to. It is in such cases as this that some form of censorship, if real and effective, would do good, though the best means lies in a higher standard of education and literary appreciation. But that such a censorship should exist as the "library ban," which battens on the evil it spreads, is intolerable and is a reflection on any nation which prides itself on a love of good literature. The sooner this kind of ban is abolished the better; it will be good riddance to a bad system.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN MINES. Mining managers and engineers in India will view with great interest one of the latest developments in mining equipment at Home. This is a system of wireless telephony. It has been invented by a German, named Josef Heinrich Reniske, and an English company has been formed to work the patent. It has been tried with success at a number of mines in Germany and also at a Yorkshire colliery, and it is claimed that the system completely answers all the tests which have been applied. Signalling and conversation, it is reported, have been carried on through solid rock for distances of over a mile. Thus wireless telephones have great advantages over the present system of wire connection, which is admittedly unsatisfactory, as owing to the continual falls of rock the wires become broken, and in the case of accidents rescue work is made difficult or impossible With the wireless apparatus it will be possible to communicate with entombed miners, and great saving of life ought to result. It may also supersede the apparatus in use for signalling to the engine-house to regulate the ascent and descent of the cage, and to inform the gangs when to stop the trucks on the haulage ropes. The old system of telephoning and signalling is expensive, and one of the advantages claimed for the new is a great saving in cost. The instruments are exactly like those used in ordinary telephoning, consisting of receiver, transmitter, and battery. The battery is of the dry-cell type, and has a life of three years. The portable instrument contains the same parts as the fixed one, and weighs about 20lbs. It is enclosed in a box, and can be carried from one part of the mine to another. The instruments are fixed like ordinary telephones, but instead of the usual wire connection two wires are connected from each instrument to some metallic substance buried in the ground. Mining accidents from various causes have been unpleasantly frequent in India recently and an instrument of this kind which promises so considerably to reduce the dangers of the pit should receive immediate attention. The agent of the company, which has been experimenting in Yorkshire, reports, however, that it is necessary to have a good earth connection, and that in his opinion the kind of earth encountered might affect the result. It will possibly be necessary, therefore, to make practical experiments in the various mining districts in India before a thoroughly satisfactory system for use in this country is produced—so much the more reason for action without delay. Especial interest is being shown in the system in England, as a Home Office order for the installation of underground telephones in all mines came into force on the 15th of this month, while in Germany the Government is expected to make wireless telephony compulsory in mines, so satisfied is it reported to be with this new patent.

SOUND ADVICE. At this time when, as the result of the failure of three Indian banks within a week, nearly everyone is talking about Swadeshi banking and financial methods generally, it will be well if those who patronise Indian concerns read, mark, and digest the speeches delivered at the annual meeting held on Saturday of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. All the speakers, and they were commercial men of high reputation for financial shrewdness and knowledge, warned the public to be more careful in its support of unsound concerns, and, to quote the words of the chairman, "not to plunge into schemes which have their structures reared upon sandy foundations." As the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji pointed out, there is no reason why any banking institution should fail if it is properly managed. What is more, there is a great need for native banks in order to facilitate up-country industries. But there must be an exercise of such care as will prevent these set-backs to Indian commerce; there must for instance, be an abandonment of the policy of working new concerns with a small paid-up capital and borrowing out of all proportion to the paid-up capital; there must be more precaution exercised in allotments and tranfers—in fact a whole tightening up of the system and a line of conduct adopted more after the principles of European concerns. The expression of views of such members of the Merchants' Chamber comes at an opportune time, and the lesson of the recent collapse which they have sought to drive home should not be lost.

The special train which conveyed H. E. Lord Willingdon and party to Simla from Ganishkhind arrived at Parel last evening at 8 o'clock, and halted for an hour. After His Excellency had dined the train started for Simla at 9-30 p.m.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" left Bombay harbour at 5 p.m. on Saturday owing to the Karachi mail steamer "Lhasa" having arrived late.

THE Viceroy has left Simla for a few days' shooting in the Dhami jungles.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON will reach Simla for short visit on the 30th inst.

MR. E. J. MARDON has been permitted to retire from the public service before completing his full service as a special case.

THE Lahore Municipality has decided to present an address to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, on his first public arrival at Lahore on November 8 next.

THE British and Russian officers of the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission will meet at Mahomerah on November 15.

It is notified that the Urdu pamphlet, *Cawnpur-ki-Khuni Dastan*, compiled by Khwaja Hasan Nizami and printed at the Twnki Press, is forfeited under the Press Act.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. A. Murray, M. A., (Edinburgh), to the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Government and

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK KING;

M. POINCARE'S TOUR.

CAPE TO ALGIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Considerable surprise, and, in some quarters, indignation, have been aroused by the speeches exchanged by the King of the Hellenes and the Kaiser at Berlin, attributing the brilliant performances of the Greek army to principles learned by King Constantine and his officers during their training in the Prussian Guards, whereas up to the present, the French have looked on the Greek successes as almost personal ones, due to the teaching of the French Military Mission under General Eydoux and the excellence of the French artillery. The "Liberte" recalls the disastrous Greek campaign against Turkey in 1897, which, it says, was prepared from Potsdam by officers trained in Germany who in 1910, as heads of the army and navy, almost broke into revolution against the supreme command being given to the present King. For the last two years so loudly has the French Press, and also that of many other countries, proclaimed the failure of German strategy and armament, as exemplified firstly by the continuous defeats of Turkey, and latterly by the victory of the Greeks and Serbs over Bulgaria, that it is rather natural that the Kaiser should wish to put in a good word for his own army. Paris, however, thinks that it might have been left at that, and is astounded at the emphatic repetition by King Constantine of his host's boast. As a matter of fact, although French teaching was undoubtedly a large factor in the Greek success, it would be absurd to pretend that either Turkey or Bulgaria carried German theories into practice, and their humiliating defeats are owing entirely to different causes.

Almost at the same moment that he made his somewhat unfortunate speech at Berlin King Constantine telegraphed his intention to visit Paris on September 21, and M. Poincare at once replied that he would be happy to receive him. Although one or two newspapers endeavour to attenuate the effect of the Greek King's words, attributting them to the momentary influence of the well-known charm of the German Emperor and a wish to create a pleasant impression, it is to be feared that the French public will scarcely so quickly forget what is considered as great ingratitude. The "Matin," indeed, remarks bitterly: "It will be interesting to know if the King of the Hellenes, in the course of the conversation he will have with the President of the Republic will repeat to him his statement that the Greek army, with which France for some years has had a military mission directed by a general who has just been raised to the rank of commander of an army corps, owes its victories to 'the approved principles of Prussian tactics,' and that it is thanks to the German Emperor that the Greek troops have achieved such brilliant successes." The "Journal" holds that the King's action "shows little gratitude," and adds: "One can rightly assume that we have been badly repaid for an incorrigible leaning to the Hellenic idea."

ATHENS APOLOGETIC.

On Thursday morning the Greek Minister, M. Romanos, called upon M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The result of the interview is a communique saying that M. Romanos had handed the French Minister a copy of a telegram received from the Greek Government declaring that Greece was too well aware of all she owes France not to do everything necessary to dispel a misunderstanding between the two countries. It was added that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, would be back in Athens to-day, and might be expected to make a statement on the subject. In an interview in the "Matin" M. Ramanos has given what may be looked upon as the official explanation of the speech. He stated:—"The Greek Government is too conscious of its debt to France not to wish to end the misunderstanding caused here by the King's speech. What I can tell you and authorise you to repeat—certain that it will not be disavowed by my Sovereign—is that it could never have been his intention to wound the feelings of your country, for which he has the profoundest admiration. In speaking at the German manœuvres of the military operations which he has just victoriously directed the King intended, before every thing, to render homage to the courage of his troops. At the same time he expressed his admiration before the Kaiser for German tactics, which even in France count numerous admirers among the military authorities. "Ought one to suppose that he is not doing justice to the high services of the French mission, whose instruction has helped his soldiers to put practice their brilliant qualities? Certainly not since two months after his accession his Government thanked the Republic for the valuable services of the mission and asked that the convention concluded on January 2, 1911, might be prolonged for a period of two years. The coming visit of the King is striking evidence of his sentiments towards France." Basing its comment on the introductory phrase in King Constantine's speech, beginning: "I cannot refrain from repeating once again, publicly," etc., the "Matin" declares that the King's words were not spoken on the spur of the moment, but were premeditated and were a repetition of what had already been said. "The publication of the speech," it adds, "was not hasty; forty-eight hours passed between the time when it was made and when it was communicated to the Press."

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

The "Intransigent" states, "without fear of contradiction," that M. Romanos telgraphed the King describing the painful impression produced in France by his words, and expressing the hope that his approaching visit to M. Poincare would efface the uneasiness created here by the unexpected allusions to German military supremacy. If this is true, it shows that the Minister must be sure of his action not being disapproved by the Government and public feeling in Greece in thus openly affirming the friendship of his country and heartily blessing the royal [illegible]

M. POINCARE'S TOUR.

M. Poincare's motor tour started auspiciously at Limoges on Wednesday morning. The previous afternoon was spent by the President in visiting the Chamber of Commerce and the porcelain factories in the town and the suburbs, and he met everywhere an enthusiastic reception, except from the municipality, whose doors remained closed, as a majority of the council are rabid Socialists, who carried their animosity to the Liberal principles of M. Poincare to the length of declining to recognise his visit, which was non-absolutely official. In their stead M. Lamy, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Central France, seconded by the whole population, amply atoned for the churlish attitude of the municipal council. M. Lamy is the real organiser of the whole tour, having first secured the co-operation of all the departments before inviting M. Poincare.

Mme. Poincare on returning from an excursion in the town she received a beautiful "barbichet," or Limousine-coif of lace, offered by three young girls in return for which she gave them a purse full of gold. Such was the enthusiasm of the crowd that before dinner the presidential couple were obliged to appear on the balcony whilst a choir of girls in the national costume and headdress sang a poem of welcome beneath. The first day's journey covered about a hundred and twenty miles, with several stoppages, and the Departments of Haute Vienne and Creuse were traversed, where the representative of a celebrated silver firm presented Mme. Poincare with a beautiful chain bag, saying: "Will you, madame, please consider this as a symbol of your inexhaustible charity and your constant thought for the lives of the poor, which, as soon as you reached the Elysee, inspired your first touching act of visiting sick children. That day, madame, you won the heart of every mother in France.

CAPE TO ALGIERS.

The subject of Trans-African railways was dealt with at some length on Tuesday by the "Temps" in the course of comment on the question of an Anglo-German understanding with regard to the Cape to Cairo railway. France should have no cause for disquiet, says the journal, on account of an agreement so long desired by her English friends. But she should ask herself how far and in what way the project in question may affect schemes she is planning. As a matter of fact, there is not merely one Trans-African railway possible. There are at least two. The Cape to Cairo line is conceivable and feasible, says the "Temps" but the Cape to Algiers project is not less tenable. It does not believe that the two railways would negative each other. These schemes, since they interest both England and France, should be studied in co-operation. "The proposal" states the newspaper, "has for a long time been placed before us in an incomplete form, which has done it harm. It was never spoken about before except as the Trans-Saharan railway, that is to say, a line serving for the greater part of its course an unproductive region. Whence has arisen general scepticism as to its success. To revive the scheme it has been necessary to change its name from Trans-Saharan to Trans-African."

The "Temps" then quotes a statement of M. Andre Berthelot, who was responsible for the change of name: "The Sahara is not an Eldorado but an obstacle. Serious? No. Invincible? That remains to be seen. Behind the Sahara and the Congo austral Africa already presents economic factors of considerable importance. There is there a large population that is not native, and is fixed. The distance is more than six thousand miles, it is true. But what does that matter? That the line will be profitable despite the distance, do not let us doubt. "Do not let us begin again in Africa," concludes the journal, "the mistakes that have been made in Asia. One Baghdad is ample for our diplomacy."

HEALTHY SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The report of the Committee on Educational Hygiene, which met recently under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been published. The committee was composed of Lieut.-Col. Young, I. M. S., Major Graham, Captain Dunn, Mr. H. Bamsher, and Rai Gokul Prasad. They make a large number of recommendations, the most important being that of the periodical inspection of the sanitary condition of all schools, and the periodical medical inspection of scholars by qualified doctors.

The report is also published of the committee of Primary Education which met at Naini Tal in June and August last under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott.

NAINI TAL TRAGEDY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Ram Lal, the culprit in the recent Naini Tal tragedy, in which three persons were killed and a murderous assault was made on Mr. Gordon, Deputy Magistrate, has been tried and sentenced to death.

The accused pleaded provocation, and has appealed to the High Court.

ULSTER'S TROOPS REVIEWED.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN BELFAST.

SOME RULE CONFERENCE PROSPECTS.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

LIBERAL PRESS AND THE "CARSON CIRCUS."

All eyes are now turned on Ulster. On Saturday Sir Edward Carson and General Richardson in Belfast reviewed the four regiments of volunteers amid most enthusiastic scenes.

A significant statement was made by Mr. Alexander Ure in a speech at Edinburgh. He said he rejoiced to observe indications, which he hoped would be strengthened this week, in the direction of a conference with a view to a friendly compromise. Meanwhile it is generally believed that important discussions are taking place between the Party Leaders on the questions.

While the Unionist papers deal impressively with Ulster's preparations to resist Home Rule, the Liberal Press continues to ridicule the "Carson circus."

THE REVIEW.

REGIMENTS CHEER THE UNION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Belfast was gaily decorated for the review of the Ulster volunteers, though the weather was dull. Thousands of people were in the streets and they cheered lustily as the four regiments of Ulster Volunteers marched to the Agricultural Showground from north, west, south, and east.

A great and enthusiastic crowd had gathered on the review ground. Four regiments formed up in front of the grandstand, with signalling corps on the left and despatch riders mounted on motor cycles, who escorted Sir Edward Carson, on the right. Sir Edward, who was accompanied by General Richardson, receive a great ovation.

The volunteers came to attention, and after Sir Edward and General Richardson had inspected them the Volunteers indicated a salute by advancing in review order fifteen paces, when they halted and gave three cheers for the Union. A great Union Jack was broken out on the flagstaff in the centre of the ground and bands struck up "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Sir Edward Carson briefly addressed the volunteers and the proceedings concluded with a march past in a column of fours. The regiments, headed by bands, then marched off to a dispersing point.

During the procession in the streets some person fired a revolver and a child was shot in the leg.—Reuter.

LEADER'S CONFIDENCE.

LATER.

Addressing the Ulster Volunteers, Sir Edward Carson said that when he saw the splendid, overwhelming force, he was confident of their ability to establish a provisional Government. He promised them that as long as they stood firm they would never have Home Rule.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Speaking at Uphall, near Edinburgh Mr. Alexander Ure said that the provisional Government in Ulster would collapse under its own weight in a few weeks. The Banks would treat it as they would a South American Republic if the Conservatives shook off the domination of Orangemen the Government would be ready to negotiate the question of the greater representation of Ulster in the Irish Parliament, and would listen favourably to proposals giving Ulster absolute control of its education and religious affairs. He rejoiced to observe indications, which he hoped would be strengthened next week, in the direction of a conference with a view to a friendly compromise.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Runciman arrives at Brodick Castle to-day and Mr. Churchill arrives on Monday.

It is generally believed that important discussions will take place on the Home Rule question. Afterwards Mr. Asquith will proceed to Balmoral as the Minister in attendance on the King, and will undoubtedly review the situation with His Majesty.

Significance is attached to the visit of Mr. Bryce to Belfast on Friday, as he was formerly Secretary for Ireland.—Reuter.

SIR E. CARSON RECOVERED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Bryce, late Ambassador in Washington, visited Belfast, yesterday, and left for Dublin.

Sir Edward Carson has recovered from his indisposition and will review the Ulster volunteers to-day. The troops will be commanded by General Richardson, with Colonel Hacket Pain as chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel T. McCammond, Special Reserve Officer-in-Charge of the Administration, Captain W. B. Spender, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Captain F. Hall, Military Secretary.

The Regimental Commanders include Colonel Wallace, Special Reserve, Captain the Honourable Claud Chichester late of the Royal Fusiliers, Major F. Crawford, late of the Artillery Militia, Major McCalmont, and Colonel W. McCammond, Special Reserve, Mr. F.E. Smith will act as gallopher to General Richardson. The Volunteers will advance to the tune of British Grenadiers, while Edward Carson has chosen a tune

gram from the airman Mr. Hucks offering his services in case of need.

Special intercessory services will be held in Belfast on the 28th inst., the Anniversary of Ulster Day.

The Irish Unionist Members of the House of Commons have decided to make a second tour of Great Britain from October to December.

Besides an army of special correspondents there are a number of members of the House of Commons in Ulster at present.—Reuter.

"THE CARSON CIRCUS."

In contrast to the impressive account of the preparations in Ulster which appear in the Unionist papers, the Radical Press is publishing columns of humorous descriptions of what it describes as "the Carson circus."

The *Daily News* says that the officials of the new Ulster Government are now becoming hysterical, because the Government refuses to play their game by arresting them.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the people of Ulster are only mildly interested. This paper quotes Mr. George Thorne, M. P., who is touring Ulster, as saying that the heart of Tory Ulster is not in the Carson campaign, which has no staying power. The proceedings at last Saturday's demonstration in Belfast were farcical.

Mr. Handel Booth, writing to the Press, says "No intelligent man derives anything but amusement from the mock reviews. I shall never forget the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance' walking along thin rows of country yokels at Kilkeel. The giggling of the onlookers throughout the farce was unconcealed."—Reuter.

DUBLIN'S HUNGRY STRIKERS

FOOD ARRIVES BY THE RELIEF SHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Trade Union relief ship has arrived at Dublin. Thousands lined the quays. The ship was unloaded by the strikers, the first work they have done for a month. The food was immediately distributed in sheds to eager, hungry people, each receiving a package of various rations, weighing 20lbs.—Reuter.

DEMOCRAT PRINCE.

TURKISH HEIR'S FRANK STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.

The local weekly journal *Ichtihad* recently published an interview with the Heir-Apparent, in which he eulogised the Parliamentary system and advocated a closer contact between the Princes and the people, since the Mussulman religion was based on democracy. The Heir Apparent did not accept aristocratic exclusiveness. The strengthening of democracy, he said, could not result in a weakening of the aristocracy.

As a result of the interview, which was received with great enthusiasm in Ottoman intellectual circles, the journal has been suspended and the Master of of Ceremonies of the Prince's household dismissed.—Reuter.

ARMY DEFECTS.

NEED FOR UNIONIST MILITARY POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The *Times*, in an article on the condition of the Army, while admiring the excellent response of non-commisioned officers and men to the teaching of their leaders, as shown in the manoeuvres, regrets that there are still serious defects in the Army, the failure to remedy which has begun to cause deep anxiety and a most serious fall in the numbers of all categories.

The *Times* insists that measures should be adopted to improve recruiting and make the service more attractive and also to perfect equipment. The paper would like to see the military problem undertaken by a Liberal Administration, because there would be less risk of a purely party quarrel about a matter of supreme national importance; but as the present Administration is unable to complete a plan half-heartedly taken up, it may devolve on the Unionists to handle the thorny subject, Consequently it is desirable that Unionist leaders should have a military policy ready.—Reuter.

THE MANŒUVRES.

KING PRESIDES AT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

At the close of the army manœuvres the King, in his speech as President of the conference of officers, pointed out that the scheme of exercises had entailed the employment of a larger force under one command than ever before. He was glad to notice a considerable increase in the number of aircraft. It was a great pleasure to see so many territories co-operating with the regulars, and he was delighted to welcome the officers from the overseas. He was convinced that the great strides had been made in the practical training of all ranks, and was greatly impressed by the keenness of officers and troops.

The King has conferred a K.C.V.O. on Major General Robertson, who has been His Majesty's guide at the manœuvres.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

CANADIAN MINISTER AND ASIATIC INDUSTRY.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.

Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech reviewing his recent tour in the East, said that the manufacturing development of China and Japan had imported a problem in future productive power which would create some confusion in the great centres of the world. These peoples were to be reckoned with. The lesson with which he wished to impress Canada was the cultivation of neighbourly relations with all the countries bordering on the Pacific.—Reuter.

GREEK MASSACRE.

200 PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED.

MONTENEGRIN CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.

The Porte has informed Greece that it will resume peace negotiations immediately the peace with Bulgaria is signed.

The Embassies have received telegrams reporting the massacre of two hundred Greeks in Western Thrace.

CETINJE, Sept. 28.

It is officially stated that the Montenegrin casualties during the war were 10,381.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA AGREED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.

The Turkish and Bulgarian peace delegates have settled all outstanding questions. The Peace Treaty will be signed immediately, not later than Sept. 29.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

FORCE HEADING FOR NEW SERVIAN TERRITORY.

BELGRADE, Sept. 27.

It is estimated that 50,000 Albanians, with modern rifles and maxims, are marching successfully towards Servia's new territory in the Prizrend direction. Servian reinforcements are proceeding to the frontier, but it will be days before they will be sufficiently strong to deal a decisive blow.—Reuter.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter learns that Great Britain has long been urging the Powers to hasten the despatch of an International Commission to control Albania, the appointment of which was agreed upon months ago, when all the Powers appointed commissioners except Austria, who pleaded difficulty in finding a suitable man. Austria now states that an official has been asked. If he accepts it is hoped that the Commission will be on the spot in a fortnight.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF DEDEAGATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Greece has asked Turkey to name a definite date for the resumption of peace negotiations.

SOFIA, Sept. 26.

King Ferdinand is going abroad for a short cure.—Reuter.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.

The Government has again asked the Powers to hasten their reply on the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch. The difficulties of occupation by the Greeks are increasing owing to the presence of thousands of Ottoman irregulars in the vicinity.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TARIFF AND TREATIES.

COLONIES AND INDIA NOT PROTECTED

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The question of the rebate to be allowed on goods imported into America in American bottoms now only affects Russia, with which the United States has no treaty, and Great Britain with which there is an old treaty which only protects ships and goods from British territories in Europe. All the Colonies and India, therefore, are exposed to discrimination.—Reuter.

BRAZIL RUBBER CRISIS.

BUSINESS ABOUT TO BE RESUMED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 26.

The rubber trade crisis is due to a fall in the prices of rubber, which has dislocated local labour conditions and caused fears of disturbances.

The Consulates are guarded at the request of the Consuls, but order has been maintained. Business will probably be resumed to-day.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT STRIKE IN LONDON.

TROUBLE WITH CARTER PATERSON'S MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The employees of Messrs. Carter, Paterson and Co., the great London carriers, have struck, complaining that temporary hands are better treated than permanent hands.

Delivery work is almost completely held up and it is feared that the trouble will extend to associated companies.—Reuter.

STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The strike of Messrs Carter, Paterson's employees has been settled. The company has recognised the Union and granted other concessions.—Reuter.

THE PEARSON CONCESSIONS.

POSSIBLE RIVAL TO PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The *Standard* says that Messrs. Pearson's concessions in Colombia have far-reaching possibilities. It is not improbable that the construction of an inter-oceanic canal along the course of the Atrato River may be undertaken, which would minimise the importance of the Panama Canal.

The question might lead to a re-statement of the Monroe Doctrine.—Reuter.

PEOPLE'S BANK AFFAIRS.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE DIRECTORS.

DEMAND FOR EXPLANATION OF THE POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 28.

The depositors and creditors of the People's Bank of India have instructed the manager of the Cawnpore branch of the Bank to inform the directors at Lahore that they, being absolutely in the dark regarding the present financial condition of the bank, cannot give any opinion regarding the further working of the bank, but in case the loss suffered by the bank does not wholly wipe out the paid-up capital of the bank the local creditors would support any scheme to set the bank going again and would place every facility in the way of a new management, by undertaking not to withdraw the major portion of their deposits for an appreciably long period after date of their deposits falling due. The creditors would, therefore, urge upon the directors of the Bank to issue a full and detailed account of the investments of the Bank at once and to submit the same for examination regarding their value to an independent body composed of the directors of other banks which may be expected to come to the help of the People's Bank at this juncture.

MOVEMENT IN THE PUNJAB FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

There is an earnest movement on foot to help in the reconstruction of the People's Bank of India. Raises, capitalists, and others are taking part. A committee headed by the directors of some of the leading Indian Banks have been formed to communicate with the directors of the People's Bank asking for the full facts of the situation with a view to taking steps if reconstruction is feasible. Shareholders of both the suspended banks are coming from outstations and other provinces to attend the extraordinary meetings to be held on 30th September and 1st October respectively.

COMPLAINTS AS TO LACK OF INFORMATION.

In view of the proposals to re-construct the People's Bank, and the forthcoming meetings of the two suspended banks, the *Civil and Military Gazette* again reminds the Directors of the two banks of their obligation to take the public completely into their confidence and says:—"Even the *Tribune*," we observe "remarks that the one complaint everywhere is that no authentic information is available about the present position of the People's Bank. This lack of information certainly does not make for allaying public uneasiness. There are those who still believe that it is possible to avoid liquidation and re-start operations. There are others who view with some misgiving the continuance of these banks under the old conditions under which they have been worked. We feel it to be our duty to bring to the notice of Government and the Directorates of these banks, the desire that exists in many quarters for a thorough and searching enquiry into the affairs of the institutions."

CALCUTTA OPINION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Calcutta shareholders in the People's Bank to-day held a meeting to consider the affairs of the bank. It was decided to postpone the meeting until after the Pujahs, to enable a representative of the bank to attend to explain the position of affairs. A resolution was passed calling upon the directors to issue a report upon the present position of the bank, preliminary to the extraordinary meeting which, it is understood, is proposed to be held. Another resolution urged the bank to continue operations, raising any necessary money by the issuing of preference shares. It was announced that the manager of the Calcutta branch, and his staff were willing to forego six months' salary if the bank continued its business.

LUCKNOW AGAINST LIQUIDATION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26.

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank was held this evening at the Baradari, in Kaiserbagh. The Hon. Mr. Ganga Prashad Varma presided. Several speakers emphasized the point that, judging from the information available, the failure in no way reflected upon the integrity or efficiency of the management, but was due to causes beyond control. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1) That, in view of the serious injury which the failure of the People's Bank of India is likely to cause to the industrial development of Northern India, the shareholders and depositors of the bank, resident in Lucknow and its neighbourhood, put on record their feeling that the bank should not go into voluntary liquidation, and that the shareholders who assembled on September 30, at Lahore, be requested to direct the Board of Directors to carry on the work of the People's Bank, and that they be authorised to call upon the shareholders to pay the uncalled money on their shares and request the depositors not to press their claims for payment of money before the due dates; and further that the shareholders be requested to appoint Lala Harikishan Lal as their Managing Director. (2) That, in case the shareholders of the bank at their meeting to be held on September 30 decide that the Bank should go into voluntary liquidation, the Directors be requested to move the District Judge of Lahore, on behalf of the shareholders, to appoint Lala Harikishan Lal as liquidator, and that Lala Harikishan Lal be asked to work as honorary liquidator. (3) That the chairman be authorised to wire the above resolutions to the present Managing Director of the bank, with the request that they be laid before the meeting of the shareholders.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

MURDER CASE.

A FURTHER DELAY POSSIBLE.

SWYNNY CHARGED WITH ESCAPING FROM JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 27.

Mrs. Buckingham Stephens, one of the accused in the Stephens murder case, gave birth to a female child in the hospital this morning.

It is likely that this will necessitate a long adjournment of the case against her and Swynny. The vakil for Swynny is likely, however, to ask for the case against his client to be proceeded with irrespective of Mrs. Stephens, or in the alternative that Swyny should be admitted to bail till the date of the adjourned trial.

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 27.

It will be remembered that in July last Swynny, the first accused in the Stephens murder case, was sent to Ettumanur Police station, owing to the want of accommodation in Kottayam Police station. While at Ettumanur Swynny is alleged to have escaped from custody and had to be re-arrested.

On this the Police charged him under Section 221 of the Travancore Penal Code.

This case came on before the Stationary Magistrate of Kottayam. Two police constables were examined for the prosecution, when they spoke to their having been on duty at Ettumanur Police station at the time of the occurrence and to having seen Swynny run away from custody, a distance of two furlongs with two swords on the evening of July 31 and to their having followed him and with the assistance of others, brought him back.

The case was adjourned to October 10

COLONEL SEELY'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Colonel Seely, attending the manœuvres at Lilbourne to-day, made a flight in an aeroplane.

Their Majesties were present and congratulated the War Minister.—Reuter.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

QUADRATSTEIN HOOTED OFF PARIS STAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Quadratstein appeared at a music hall in Paris to describe pearl necklace mystery but was hooted off. He was unable to speak owing to tumult.—Reuter.

KING OF GREECE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The King of Greece came to London to-day and visited, with the Greek Minister, Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The American millionaire, Mr. Anthony Brady, has left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,315,528, the death duties on which will exceed £210,000.—Reuter.

THE DUBLIN DISPUTES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Board of Trade has appointed Sir George Askwith, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis and Mr. Rose Clynes, M.P., as a court of enquiry into the Dublin disputes.—Reuter.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

PEKIN, Sept. 27.

Russia has granted the Mongolian Government a loan of two million roubles, secured on certain revenues in the Kobdo district, where Russian tax collectors have already begun operations.—Reuter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The *Pioneer* London correspondent cables:—The *Daily Telegraph's* Peking correspondent says that Russia, having vainly requested China, according to her version, to restore order in towns and on the caravan routes of Western Mongolia has occupied Tchougoutchak and Kobdo, thus placing this region on the same footing as Urga.

POONA BHAMPTA TRIAL.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The case in which fifty-three Bhamptas are being charged before Mr. F. W. Allison, Special Judge, is now nearing its conclusion.

The Crown Prosecutor has during the last four or five months examined no less than four hundred witnesses and the end now appears in sight, as yesterday on the conclusion of the case for the prosecution. Mr. F. W. Allison proceeded to record statements of the accused, who have now entered on their defence. Several witnesses were examined by the pleader for the defence to show that some of the accused are landowners, whose incomes are quite sufficient to maintain them and their families, as also that some of the accused earn an honest livelihood as labourers on private land and irrigation canal works.

In cross-examination these witnesses stated that lands owned by the accused yielded incomes that ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 a year, and that in most cases the accused did not cultivate their lands themselves, and that they were frequently absent from their villages. The lands had been acquired by accused within the last ten years.

ARCHITECTURE.

TRAINING OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The following resolution has been issued:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the recommendation of the Conference of Orientalists, held at Simla in July 1911, that an opportunity should be afforded to Indian students to accompany conservators in order to learn the principles and practice of architecture. They have decided in communication with those local Governments, who have consulting architects, to award three scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 a month to Indians in order to facilitate this training. As there are greater facilities for architectural education and for a combination of a thorough course of theoretical instruction with practical training in Bombay than elsewhere in India, they have decided that these scholars should be trained in the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay.

The conditions of the three architectural scholarships will be as follows:—(a) The scholarships which are open to all natives of India will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each, the cost of which will be defrayed from Imperial revenues, (b) The scholarships will be granted for architectural training at the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, while the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on condition that the scholarship for that year will be given only to those scholars, who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training. At the close of their training, those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will so far as possible be taken into the Archeological Department in order to give them practical knowledge for one or two years on a suitable salary.

The following procedure will be observed in the selection of candidates for the scholarships:—

Each local Government will be asked to nominate as soon as possible a candidate who has taken the B. A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University. These modifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases. The candidate must produce a medical certificate of phisical fitness to undergo the proposed course of study at Bombay. The Government of India will select three scholars from among the candidates nominated by the local Governments. The candidates, to whom the scholarships are awarded, will proceed to Bombay and report themselves to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay not later than certain date to be fixed hereafter. The scholarships will be payable from the dates of the report of their arrival in Bombay.

PRESSURE ON CHINA.

JAPAN SATISFIED: NO ULTIMATUM PRESENTED.

NANKING, Sept. 28.

Changhsun, with a bodyguard of 50 cavalry, visited the Japanese Consulate yesterday morning and apologised for the killing of the Japanese at Nanking. A regiment of his troops went to the Consulate in the afternoon to present arms.

The Consul was satisfied.

A telegram from Pekin states that the Japanese Legation emphatically denies that an ultimatum was presented yesterday. It states that the Chinese fully complied with the demands.—Reuter.

REPORTED THREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that the Japanese Minister has drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to its failure to comply with the Japanese demands arising out of the Nanking incident, and has declared that if satisfaction is not accorded within three days Japan will consider herself free to take necessary steps.

Ten Japanese warships crowded with marines are lying in Yangtse, near Nanking.—Reuter.

CHINESE FINANCES.

Reuter has issued a correction of its message, which we published in Saturday's issue, summarising an article in the *Times* entitled "Cosmopolitan Finance in China."

The second paragraph of the message should read "The article dwells on the failure of the Five-Power Group to effect its object to restrain China from reckless borrowing and thriftless spending."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The death is announced of Sir William Stirling Hamilton.—Reuter.

[The late Sir William Hamilton was born in 1830; was educated at Edinburgh and Addiscombe; and entered the Army. He married in 1856 the daughter of the late Major-Gen. Barr. He became a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1848, and served in the Indian Mutiny.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The death is announced of Mr. H. A. Minchin, the acting Chief Engineer of Travancore, which took place at Kulasegaram, near Kodayar Dam. He had been ailing for some time past, and passed away on Thursday evening.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at 4-30 at Peenpara.

The late Mr. Minchin had a great deal to do with the construction of Kodayar Dam and the irrigation projects connected therewith. He was very much liked by his subordinates and his colleagues.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

LESSONS OF THE BANK FAILURES.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Interesting references to the recent banking failures were made by speakers at the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau which was held on Saturday at the Chamber's offices, Apollo Street, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhai Ibrahim dealt with his scheme for an All India Commercial Congress, urging its necessity as a means of keeping prominently before their countrymen the paramount claims of commerce and industry on the attention of the ablest and most gifted among them.

The chairman said that in the year just ended they had been able to do a great deal of work, as in the previous years. One of the principal events of the year was the change in the Governorship of the Presidency. They bade farewell to Lord Sydenham, who throughout his administration evinced a keen interest in the progress of commerce and industry and did not a little to accord their legitimate rights and privileges to the Indian merchants. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, to whom they presented an address of welcome, was a keen student of agriculture, and they hoped that trade and commerce would meet at his hands the same sympathetic treatment as they did at the hands of his predecessor.

Continuing, the chairman said he referred in his speech last year to the deliberations of their committee on the Indian Companies Act. Their representations were ultimately sent to the Government, and though some of the important recommendations, notably that relating to mortgages, were not accepted, they were glad to note that the Act, known as the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, was on the whole well calculated to meet its object, which was to bring the Indian Companies' Law into line with the British law so as to fulfill the requirements of the times. The provisions relating to managing agents could not be passed, however, at the time as they were newly introduced and an Amending Bill would have to be specially introduced for the purpose. These additional provisions specially section 86C, were meant to restrict the powers of managing agents. Rightly or wrongly, it had come to be the impression of many people that managing agents are the root cause of all the trouble in connection with the Joint-Stock companies. One could not claim that the class of managing agents was a class of angels. They were after all human beings and had the faults and failings of human beings. While blaming them for these one should not be blind to the service they had done and had been doing to the cause of Commerce and Industry, specially in Bombay where the prosperity of the mill-industry was due to them.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Of all the questions which were being agitated in the world of commerce at present, the question of the location of the Gold Standard Reserves and the State Bank was perhaps the most important as vitally affecting the interests of trade and commerce, and he might say, the public at large. The question was being considered by the Royal Commission on Currency, and it would not be well to anticipate some of its conclusions or to advocate particular views at this stage. Nevertheless it might be stated that almost the whole of the Indian Commercial public was for bringing the Gold Standard Reserve to this country in order that stringency of the money market might be relieved and that with cheap money trade and industry might flourish. With regard to the State Bank he was in favour of it as it would be fulfilling a long-felt necessity. The Presidency Banks had done and were doing a good service, but the increasing trade required some such central institution which would relieve the Secretary of State of several of his responsibilities.

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

Some time back the Committee, in their interview with one of the members of the Government, drew his attention to the unsatisfactory state, from the Indian point of view, of the British Consular Service. This complaint was partly endorsed from the British point of view, by such a leading body as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which passed a resolution at its annual meeting in March last relative to the British Consular Officers replying direct to British inquirers in foreign countries on questions of trade etc. The Foreign Minister had replied to the Association that according to the Consular instructions now in force a Consul was authorised to reply direct to an inquiry addressed to him by a British trade residing outside the United Kingdom. He, the speaker, would like to know whether the term "British trader" included Indian merchants. As a matter of fact it should. If it did not, Indian merchants had a grievance in this matter.. as they experienced a great difficulty in getting desired information.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Referring to the recent Bank failures, he said he was of opinion that there was a great need in this country for banking institutions which would meet the increasing wants of the country for financial accommodation, which was specially felt by small traders and agriculturists. Unfortunately due to several reasons, some of these banks proved failures sometimes, involving in their ruin thousands of shareholders and depositors. It is but recently that the proverbially shy capital of this country has come out, and he feared that unless the shareholding and depositing public looked carefully to its interests there would be a great set-back in the commercial and industrial world. It might be a bold statement to make, but he thought there was no reason why any banking institution should fail if it was properly managed, with due regard to sound banking principles which should govern the conduct of all such institution. Failure was, in many cases, due to the inability of the institutions concerned to set free the advances they had made, forgetting that a large portion of these should be in as liquid a form as possible. He did not think there should be any objection to banks having a paid-up capital which was but a portion of the subscribed capital. If the directors exercise sufficient carefulness regarding allotments and transfers they could judiciously prevent people from having shares for which they would be unable to pay calls in times of necessity. If this reasonable precaution

was taken, such banks would afford a great deal of guarantee to the depositors. There is also a great deal necessity for caution on the part of the Board with regard to advances made to concerns in which any of the directors were interested. Above all, however, the responsibility mainly, rested upon the shareholders and depositors, who should abandon their indifference and begin to take a more active interest in the progress of the companies with which they had dealings; they should specially insist on banks showing in their balance sheet. Short and long term advances, advances to industrial institutions showing short and long term, advances on immoveable property, advances against shares of joint-stock companies, advances against securities authorised by the Government, advances against personal security, advances against collateral security, advances to companies in which the directors are interested, investments in shares, and investments in immoveable property.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

There would be, he feared, a cry raised from some quarters for more Government interference. He thought the Government had proceeded as far as they legitimately could. The Indian Companies Act 1913, was a salutary piece of legislation. Any further check would be detrimental to the companies. This should be supplied by the watchfulness of the public, which was, many a time, seen to be strangely indifferent to its interests and to plunge blindfold into schemes which had their structures reared upon sandy foundations. The recent failures had also shown a necessity for combination on the part of bankers, who, closely unified, would be better able to withstand a commercial crisis than they could as diversified and detached units.

They had a good monsoon this year, and there was every probability that trade and industry could be flourishing. There would be a busy time for the Committee therefore this year, specially as they had taken up the question of the Commercial Congress, put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the annual report.

COMMITTEE AND MANAGING AGENTS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, the elected chairman for the ensuing year, in seconding the proposition said, referring to the Indian Companies Act, that with regard to the suggested provisions relating to managing agents, the members of their Committee held different views and these all had been conveyed to Government, leaving it to Government to consider the provisions from all points of view. Although some of the suggestions of the committee regarding the interests of depositors and investors in joint stock companies had not been adopted in the new Bill, he thought it would be conceded by all that the new legislation had done a good deal to further control the interest of shareholders and depositors. He thought it was now for the public at large to exert themselves in guarding their interests by adequately watching the management of concerns in which they might be interested. The lethargy on the part of this section of the investing public required to be shaken off as early as possible. It was sincerely to be hoped that the restrictions imposed by the new Act would be found sufficient for Indian enterprise in the field of joint stock companies' trading.

The serious complaint of Indian merchants last year about preferential loading of wagons at G. I. P. Railway Stations upcountry, would appear to have been effectively redressed by the system of serial loading, for during last year the Committee had had no complaints on that score.

FIXING OF HOLIDAYS.

With regard to the Committee appointed by Government last year to settle question of public holidays, they noted with gratification the subsequent resolution of Government to include "Kalichandes" and two more Christian holidays, which had from the very commencement been regarded as public holidays in the list.

Government, however, he was sorry to find, desired to abolish the customary practice of having the particular days for each holiday recommended to them annually by the small committee that used to meet once every year to fix these dates. Important Hindu Holidays many a time fell on two days, and it was necessary to fix such of the two days as was likely to be observed among sections most affected.

The suggestion made by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy to their Committee about convening a Congress of Indian Chambers of commerce was being considered by them for as Sir Fazulbhoy said in his letter to the Press, the advantages of such a Congress were many. The details were being worked out.

BANKING CONCERNS.

The recent failures of banking concerns in the Punjab was perhaps the topic engaging the minds of thinking Indians as a whole and of Indian merchants in particular at this time. The speedy manner in which joint stock banking concerns sprang up during the last few years and the large sums of money entrusted to such concerns by the Indian public clearly proved the satisfactory confidence which Indian enterprise had lately been receiving from Indians. That shock, like the one just felt, would set back the progress for the moment was natural. These unpleasant experiences had a good deal to teach to all well-wishers of Indian enterprise and to all promoters.

They were all aware of new banking concerns working with small paid up capital, borrowing out of all proportion to the paid up capitals. It had been pointed out to the Chamber that this mode of working was fraught with serious risk and might lead to premature trouble to the concerns so working. Some of the banks which had lately suffered had belonged to this class and these were being quoted as practical examples of the risk that were being run. What he had noticed was that the control of Banking concerns that had come to grief had been in the hands, not of merchants or of shroffs and bankers, but of persons belonging to other professions such as law and medicine. That such gentlemen could not have had any practical experience of business matters, much less of banking, which was one of the finest arts in the commercial line went without saying, and it would appear rather strange why this important view in connection with the management of the concerns was neglected by the shareholders and depositors of the Banks concerned. Even granting that people well versed in other lines took up responsibilities in connection with joint stock concerns with the best of motives, it was hardly fair to themselves to expect from them that ripe experience and judgment which were necessary in the guidance of trading and banking concerns. Until the real business man was prepared to assist by his advice the management of joint stock concerns he was afraid it would not be right to confide very much in these concerns.

If they looked to the latest development of Joint Stock trading in their city in particular and the Presidency in general, he could not help observing that persons actually engaged in trading have been taking more interest in joint stock concerns, and as long as these persons happened to belong to the right class, he did not think they need fear any unexpected or unforeseen set-backs in these enterprises. He hoped they would not misconstrue what he had said as meaning that there were no defects in the management of joint stock concerns in Bombay. All that he wished to say was that for concerns of the same standing and class there was a remarkable difference between the guidance and management of new joint stock concerns on this side and of those in other Presidencies.

BOMBAY COMMISSIONER.

The Finance Commission sitting in London was naturally engaging a good deal of attention of the mercantile community in India. It was extremely gratifying to find one of their esteemed member Sir Shapurji Broacha, as one of the Commissioners, and also to find persons of the experience of Sir Vithaldas, Mr. Chunilal Dheramdas Saraiya, and Mr. Dadiba Dalal being asked to give evidence before the Commission.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL LEAGUE

In supporting the adoption of the report the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhai Ibbrahim thanked the chamber for electing him as their Vice-President. The one great lesson of modern civilization was that the race was nowadays not to the swift, not to the strong, but to the best organised. They saw this in all directions, in philanthropic movements, in politics, and even in sport. As individuals, the ablest of us could do but little. It was by organisation, co-operation, and mutual support, that they could so shape the conditions of trade and industry as to be productive of the maximum good to their country and to themselves, the details of the work done during the year under report as they are dealt with in the report. He would take that opportunity to enforce the need for organising Indian commercial opinion, not only in this city and this Presidency but all over the country. He had put forward a scheme of an All India Commercial Congress which was now under consideration by the Committee of the Chamber and Bureau. The main object of the scheme was to consolidate Indian opinion, by which he meant the opinions held by all who were actively engaged in industry and commerce in this country on all subjects bearing on the economic development of the country.

The three greatest needs of their country at the present day were education, sanitation, and industrial growth. They were all mutually dependent. Without an educated and physically capable population industrial development could not proceed very far. On the other hand, without economic prosperity which could come only from the growth of industries, they could get the resources necessary for large schemes of education and sanitation. They would thus see that the economic question was at the root of national progress, nay, of a healthy national existence. The old idea that the prosperity and happiness of a people depended on kings and constitutions, had passed away. The economic interpretation of history, the elucidation of the economic causes which brought about the rise and fall of civilisations and nations—was a subject to which some of the most acute minds of this age were devoting their attention. It might seem superfluous to enforce on an audience like that one the importance of the economic factor, but what he was anxious to do was to call your attention to its value from a national and patriotic, and not exclusively from a commercial standpoint. If they did that, they would see that the need of such a Congress as that which he had outlined in his letter to the Press and to that Chamber, was a supreme need of the hour. Could India afford to be without a recognised organ and mouthpiece of her own when component parts of the Empire took counsel together on questions of tariff, of trade communications, and all the other topics which were closely related to them?

WHAT INDIA NEEDS.

They wanted a Congress of the kind which he suggests, first of all to enable this great country to have her voice heard in the counsels of the Empire in the settlement of the grave economic issues which had been discussed for the past ten years and more. The Government of India had doubtless done and were doing their part with zeal and devotion to the best interests of the country but it was after all, they who know best where the shoe pinched and unless they placed the Government of India in full possession of their views and needs, they could not expect Government to be as emphatic and definite in their assertion of rights as they should be and would be if they were properly supported.

The second great purpose of his proposal was to have at hand a recognised and representative agency which could speak to the Government of India as the accredited organ of Indian commercial opinion in all matters which concerned the economic well-being of the country.

The third object was to consolidate opinion and to promote a sentiment of solidarity in the various industrial and commercial interests of their land.

The fourth, and most important of all was that the Congress should be the means of keeping prominently before their countrymen the paramount claims of commerce and industry on the attention of the ablest and most gifted among them. His scheme had received remarkably few criticisms. The only one he had seen requiring an answer was that as there was already an Industrial Conference, there was no need for another body devoted to industrial and commercial matters. This criticism would be just, if there was any danger of the work of the Congress injuriously interfering with the work, such as it is, of the Industrial Conference. On the contrary, it was his firm conviction that the Industrial Conference would be the greatest gainer by a movement such as the one he proposed.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

The report was adopted.

NOTORIOUS TRAFFICKER WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

The notorious trafficker in women, Duni Bhagat, who is alleged to have absconded on account of a warrant issued again him under a charge of selling three girls at Multan, has been proclaimed by the authorities as an offender, and all the Native States have been requested to help in his arrest. The Railway Police has also been informed of the fact.

POSTMASTER SENT FOR TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

The Postmaster of Fuleli Post Office, who is charged with having misappropriated money orders some time ago, has been committed to the Sessions.

BRIBERY CHARGES.

PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE AGAINST BARKAT ALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

At the fourth day's sitting of the Commission which is inquring into the charges against Barkat Ali, the accused put in along list of documents and witnesses.

The Government Advocate addressed the Commissioners on the fourth charge. He said that Subedar Partap Singh, of the Sappers and Miners, was at home in his village two years ago when a fight took place between his younger brother, Gurmukh Singh, and Bhag Singh and others in connection with the digging of some foundations. Bhag Singh and Gurmukh Singh were both injured. Bhag Singh lodged a complaint against Gurmukh Singh and Dasondha Singh, whilst Gurmukh Singh, lodge a complaint Bagh Singh and two others. These cross-cases were heard together by Barkat Ali. Bhag Singh's original version was that ofour opersons were present and witnessed the ccurrence. In the subsequent statement he denied that these persons were present and produced two witnesses whom he had not previously named. In the cross-case brought by Gurmukh Singh, the witnesses originally named by Bhag Singh, who included Safedposh and a Lambardar, entirely exonerated Subedar Partap Singh and his brothers. It was clear too that Bagh Singh's injuries did not amount to grievous hurt, a fact Barkat Ali admitted in his judgment. Yet on this totally inadequate evidence he framed charges against Subedar Partap Singh and his two brothers under Section 326 I. P. C. In his judgment acquitting Partap Singh and his brothers the magistrate admitted that there was no case against them. He also discharged the other party.

The records of the two cases tended to support the allegation that a bribe was extorted from Subeder Partap Singh. Further pressure was put on that officer when the magistrate ordered him to go out of his court and take his uniform off; and whilst another magistrate had issued merely a summons against the Subedar, Barkat Ali proceeded to take security though no evidence had been recorded.

Rs. 350 PAID.

Partap Singh's story was that when he went to Moga to attend in court he was called by Sidhi Ajit Singh and informed that the magistrate was very angry with him, because he had complained of the uniform incident and demanded Rs. 500 to acquit him. On his protestation of innocence Ajit Singh said that the least the magistrate would take was Rs. 350 for all three brothers. He was told that the magistrate would be shortly passing close by, which the latter did, and Ajit Singh took him along and said to the magistrate "Here is Partap Singh. With difficulty I have arranged for him to pay Rs. 350" and left him with the magistrate. On his explaining that he had not agreed to pay the bribe, the magistrate said "you can please your self." Then Partap Singh said he had not the money with him and was told to bring it to Ferozepore at an appointed place. He took the money, found where Barkat Ali was staying, offered the Rs. 350, but was told only sovereigns would be taken and went consequently to the treasury and obtained sovereigns and gave the money to Barkat Ali.

This story was corroborated by Subedar Partap Singh and Ram Singh Zemindar and Raja Ram, sub-inspector of police.

The Government Advocate stated that this closed the prosecution evidence on the fourth charge.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR MORE MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who has been in Simla recently to discuss educational matters affecting Bengal with the Government of India, returned to Calcutta this morning. One of the principal objects of the mission was to secure more money from Government grant for education for the Calcutta University which will enable him to create new departments or extend the existing ones. It is expected that with an additional grant the University will create new lectureships and appoint more University Readers.

THE MOSLEM DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Burmah Provincial Moslem League:—"That the Council of the Burmah Provincial League fully supports and acknowledges the importance and representative character of Messrs. Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary, Ali India Moslem League and Mahomed Ali who have gone to England to explain the feature of the true Muslim situation in India and abroad to His Majesty's Ministers, Members of Parliament, and other influential men in Great Britain, as well as to the British nation at large, and to convince them of the essential loyalty of the Muslim community to His Majesty's person and to the Throne and of the justice of Muslem claims.

POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED BY FRUIT-SELLERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

An attempt by Sergt. Bird of the Calcutta Traffic Police to arrest a fruit seller, who was endeavouring to board a train reserved for the Loretto Convent children at the junction of Harrison Road and Clive Street, led to his being assaulted by a mob of fruit-sellers and others. The Sergeant was badly mauled in the face, while the man he had endeavoured to arrest escaped in the confusion. Half a dozen arrests, it is reported, were made.

PUTTING DOWN DACOITY.

370 CASES UNDETECTED IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

In a resolution just issued on the Administration of Police in the United Provinces, it is stated, in connection with dacoity, that during last year the number of cases in which firearms were carried was 125. The crime of dacoity is said to be far too prevalent, and statistics show 370 cases as undetected.

The Native States, especially Dholpur, co-operated heartily in putting down dacoity. During the year several well-known dacoit leaders were captured and their gangs broken up. The notorious Digga Singh was captured by the Gwalior police, as were two of the most notorious of Nepal gang leaders, by the Nepal and Bahraich police.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF A CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

Mr. Abdul Gani, police sub-inspector and Haji Kocai have been committed for trial by Mr. Covernton, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Mirpur Khas, to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad on a charge of extorting a confession. The accused have been released on bail pending trial. A third accused named Mahmoud Shah, a head constable who is said to be concerned in the case, is still at large.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was continued in the case in which a European named J. Stevens Wyndham, residing in Calcutta, is charged with having fraudulently signed a certificate in the name of R. Stephens and obtaining by misrepresentation a mauser pistol from Lyon and Lyons of Calcutta in July last. Accused was also charged with obtaining two pistols from D. N. Biswas of Hare Street and Rodda and Co. of Wellesley Place under similar circumstances. Accused, who was again remanded admitted the purchase of the pistols and said he sold each at a profit of Rs. 15.

Narendra Nath Banerji of Howrah, who was charged with the possession of seven revolvers and other arms in contravention of the Arms Act, was to-day sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate said to story of the defence had nothing the support it in fact.

COCAINE CASE AT AGRA.

AGRA, Sept. 27.

A local Indian trader and an Indian employee of the Agra Municipal Board have been arrested on a charge of importing cocaine by post.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Lieutenant N. L. Mitchell-Carruthers 30th Punjabi, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Ghansi, vice Captain G. M. Ayscough granted leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Carnegy, M.V.O., Indian Army, is permitted to reside out of India on becoming unemployed.

REGIMENTAL.

92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.—Lieutenant V. A. H. Taylor has been posted to the Home Establishment.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Captain J. M. Mood has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, on promotion, and directed to proceed Home.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Major J. H. Bailey has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, on promotion.

8th Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. M. Carpendale to be Adjutant.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.— Major J. H. C. McCaskill, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. R. Baker granted leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Beville, Assistant Director of Supplies, 4th (Quetta) Division, 60 days, from 2nd November, Privilege.

Major R. W. S. Elliott, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, 1 year ex India, from 16th November, Private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Kirkwood, 94th Russell's Infantry, attached to 88th Carnatic Infantry, 6 months ex India, Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master M. J. Kennedy, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 9 months, ex India, General

Major H. R. Baker, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Captain H. P. Watts, Supply and Transport, Corps, 1 year, ex India, General.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The police has just concluded an inquiry in connection with the death of an old lady, Mrs McCarthy, who left property worth about a lakh and half.

She was originally a Mahomedan girl of Murshidabad, but her beauty attracted the attention of a Scotch planter named Freeman, who converted her to Christianity and married her in Calcutta. There was born to them a girl, who died at the age of three years. Six months after that Freeman died. Some years afterwards his widow married Mr. McCarthy, who has since left her.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, and Mrs Tagore, who were expected to land on Friday, arrived in Bombay from England on Saturday morning by the s.s. "City of Lahore."

ADVICE TO YOUNG FOOTBALLERS.

BY ALAN R. HAIG BROWN.

(Sporting continued from page 5.)

When first I went to a public school—and it was some few years ago—nobody took the slightest trouble to find out whether or not I had any football in me. As far as the bigger fellows in the school and the first eleven bloods were concerned, I simply did not exist and in a like predicament, of course, were some seventy or eighty other new boys as well. Some of us had arrived with a small reputation from private schools, and, if we had friends or brothers already in the school, our performances were perhaps noted by those in authority, but the rest of us were straightway relegated to the third game of one of the four clubs into which the football players were divided, and there we were left to make, or not make our reputations as best we could.

Coming, as I did, from a Rugby playing private school, I had plenty of experience of this third game and a very unpleasant experience it proved. Twenty-two youngsters and a ball—that was all it was—no keenness, no skill, no order. Nobody cared what we did, nobody watched to see, and the whole performance was a very sorry one. If it had not been for "run-about," a branch of football about which I shall have much to say latter on, I should have given up Association in disgust; as it was, I know that I pined for a return to the old days of the Rugby game when, under the watchful eyes of our private schoolmasters, everybody had to play, and play up.

In these days things have changed wonderfully. No public school in England now neglects its youngsters in the matter of games. So long as you are not a conceited little prig, you need have no fear that you will not get football—and good football, too—to your heart's content.

Whatever school you are at or whatever school you are going to you will certainly be interested to learn in what mannerthe various well-known establishments endevour to train up their youngsters in the way which they should athletically go and to ensure that the school eleven—your ambition no doubt—will always have plenty of material from which to draw. The public schools have clearly realised that the good player at football or crickt must be well trained from his earliest days, and that he can no longer be left to look after himself entirely on the off chance of developing into a marvel. It is not the one "marvel" that makes a school football team; it is rather a collection of sound players, all of whom have a thorough knowledge of the game. An excellent centre-forward can score goals, but cannot prevent them being scored, and a goal-keeper is not the man to put on the winning point two minutes from time! Steady, all-round excellence in each line of attack or defence is what the schools want in their elevens, and how do they proceed to get it? Let us see.

At Charterhouse, each house has four football teams; two for the bigger, two for the smaller boys. Those who have just come to school remain in the latter for a year. Inter-house games are played between these teams on the League system and the winning house gets a cap. The league system means that each team plays twice against all the other teams in the league; two points are given for a win and one for a draw, and, when all the matches have been played, the house team with the largest number of point is at the top and the rest are arranged in a descending order of merit. This is not all; in the Easter term there are more house matches for those under sixteen years of age. But this time each house has only one team, chosen from those who have distinguished themselves most in the League games of the preceding term, and the games are played on the Cup-tie principle. You will do well to understand the difference between the Cup-tie matches and the League matches. The latter I have explained quite clearly; for the former let us take a concrete example. Suppose that there are twelve houses, each sending in a team of "under sixteen" fellows; the names of these houses are put into a hat and are drawn out one at a time. The first house to come out of the hat plays against the second to come out, and so on, until all sixteen are drawn which will give us eight matches for the first round. When that is over the eight defeated teams are out of the competition altogether, and the names of the eight victorious ones go into the hat again and are drawn out in the same way as before to give us, this time, four matches. And so on till the final, when we are left with only two teams, and the winner of this last match takes the cup. In League matches you go on playing whether you are beaten or not, until you have played every other team twice. In Cup-ties your team has only the one chance; if it takes that and wins the game it has another, and so forth; but if it fails to make the most of its opportunity your team will have to wait until next season before playing again in the competition.

I am sorry to have been at such considerable length in explaining the difference between Cup-ties and League matches, but it is a difference which I often think small boys at public schools do not clearly realise. If you are to take a keen and intelligent interest in your school football you must certainly understand on what principles it is managed and what are the various matches in which you will be called upon to play. Almost every school nowadays has League and Cup-tie games for its smaller fellows; so it will only do you good to puzzle your brains for a little in order to make out what these two terms mean. And now let us get on to Westminster and find out what this great London school does for its youngsters.

Here, again, we have junior house matches with a cup for the winning team, only this time the age limit is slightly higher and players must be under sixteen and a half years of age. And there are also League matches at Westminster, but they are not House-league matches. The captain of football selects ten teams, all of them as nearly equal as can be, and sets them to fight each other in friendly fashion. All the members of the winning team get prizes, but there is no cup, and, what is more important than any prizes, these matches are refered by school colours. No members of the first, second or third elevens are eligible to play in such games; they are simply to encourage young talent and discover skill that has yet to come to light. And you may be sure that everybody works his hardest with the eye of a first eleven man constantly taking in every detail of the play.

At Repton, on three days of the week, there are League matches for houses—two elevens from each house—and a cup is played for. Once again the leading football players in the school are excluded from these games. On the remaining days house elevens, chosen entirely from boys not yet sixteen, play each other practice games, and the captains of the houses walk about the field and coach their youngsters while play is in progress. Towards the end of the term the house captains make a final selection of their under-sixteen elevens and a cup is played for on the Cup-tie system. Repton also have at times "games of promise" for two picked elevens of juniors who have attracted the attention of their seniors.

Shrewsbury, as well, have similar trials for "rising talent," and they also have inter-house matches for those under sixteen, which take place towards the end of term, after the various players have received a course of coaching and training from the captains of their house or from members of the first eleven. At Lancing there are now League matches for the houses, with the leading players excluded, and under-sixteen house matches as well. The ordinary house matches, with teams composed of the eleven best players from each house, are played sometimes on the League and sometimes on the Cup-tie system.

I am afraid when you have read through the account of how the football is managed at these various schools your head will be rather in a whirl. It sounds a little confusing, does it not? But really all these systems have much in common, namely, the encouragement of the young player and avoidance of all change of a boy of promise being passed over or not being properly developed. Also you will find that, in almost all cases, the games of football are under the personal care and guidance of some important fellow in authority. This is as it should be. The smaller boys cannot properly control their own games, nor can they ensure they will always be properly fought out. Some youngsters are as keen as can be, but some are not; and these latter, if left to their own devices, can spoil any match and infect it with the wrong spirit. Take care that you never belong to this undesirable class, whether or not the eye of some first eleven man is upon you. As far as you are concerned, he is only there to witness your skill or your promise; your keenness should be beyond all question and simply a matter of course.

You will, I hope, understand that in my brief accounts of school football I have merely mentioned the games that are arranged for those who are not yet known to fame, and who still have to earn a reputation as possible members of the school team. Every school has, of course, in addition, its first game, its big side its big ground game, or whatever it may be called which is simply for the best twenty-two footballers in the school, and from which the school eleven will be selected to take part in the school matches against visiting elevens. And each school also has its ordinary house matches when the houses put into the field the best teams they can, quite irrespective of age. It is largely from the play in these house matches that colours are given each reasons in the lower elevens.

When you first go to school, or if you are already there you will be setting your heart on ultimately getting into the school team; but the first step towards this distinction will be a place in hour representative house eleven. Like many other first steps, it is perhaps the hardest of all, but the word "difficult" should seldom have a place in the vocabulary of the young, and the word "impossible" never.

I think you will see from what I have previously said that there is nowadays little chance of your not being able to show your mettle in the football fields. You will not be forgotten; whether you like it or not, you will be placed in some League team or other, and there you must make your mark. A good many boys who come from private schools, where they have figured in the elevens, think a great deal of themselves. If you are among that number the sooner you change your views the better it will be for you. Remember that a private school is a vastly different place from a public school, and that a good player at former is of little account at the latter. Let us suppose that you have been in your private school team. When, you get to a public school you will probably be asked if you play football. Let your answer simply be "Yes." You will be asked, again, if you were in your school team. Once more answer "Yes." Do not tell your questioner how good you are; he will find that out for himself fast enough, and a little modesty will do no harm whatever to your future prospects, but rather the reverse.

To be continued.

CHITRAL RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The troops moving in relief to Chitral reached Sado Camp on the Panjkora ver on the 25th inst all well.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an upcountry order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and treating Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Wool or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

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All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

Success in Home Baking

is assured by mixing 1 part of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

with 8 parts of ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. After this mixing, Paisley Flour will do the work of making the baking light and fragrant.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE OF LIFE'S LITTLE VANITIES.

THE COMING OF AUTUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 12

The last days of summer are upon us once more. Even if the morning and evening "snap" in the air did not hint at it, a glance at the London thoroughfares would make it evident. The Strand is up—to say nothing of other portions of the city—mounds of wood paving blocks cause the motor busses (London's juggernauts) to deviate wildly from their wonted routes: there is an odour of tar and fallen leaves in the streets, and the fireside is becoming the most attractive spot of an evening. Holiday makers are flocking home once more to their daily toil—even Mr. Lloyd George who has, rumour had it, been practising new anathemas, with which to touch up the idle rich amongst the Welsh mountains—and before we know where we are it will be Christmas once more. What a relentless, paralysing moloch is Father Time—always on the move—silently and secretively, almost unnoticeable, until something occurs to bring realisation that, despite the apparent sameness of the season's round, we are not so young as we were even a year ago. From the 'vanitas vanitatum' point of view the last few months have been rather depressing. Theatrically, the season was a failure—very few of the plays produced were successful although the majority were quite as good as the few which did 'take on' and certainly, in most cases, considerably better than the very much overlanded 'milestones,'; the weather could not be depended upon; the 'Derby' was a fiasco—except to the lucky person who drew 'Auboyeur' in the sweep: and to crown all on September the first, the partridges were scanty in number and thin in quality. In fact it has been nothing but one 'demnition thing after another.' However! If the autumn is fruitful in the matter of good things we shall appreciate it all the more.

THE PLAYS OF THE WEEK.

As is usual during the first week in September, there has been a general scramble amongst theatrical managers to obtain first choice of 'premieres. With new plays by Shaw and Barrie and Sir Herbert Beerbohm in the juvenile' part of Jacob in the Biblical production 'Joseph and his Brethren', the happy band of critics have been hard put to it to find new phrases of approval or censure. To deal first with 'Joseph and his Brethren'—necessary because it is hailed as an epoch in the history of the English stage which hitherto has shied as the religious drama—it is of course a mighty fine spectacle, wonderfully staged and of interest principally on account of the appearance of Potiphar's wife—the prototype of the lady who makes so much work for the divorce court nowadays. Owing to the remissness of the chronicler of the original legend or possibly due to a desire to be gallant the name of the dame was not given; so Mr. Louis N. Parker, the author of the play has christened her Zaleika and as such she does not really intrigue so very greatly although she forms practically the mainstay of the piece. From the standpoint of a series of tableaux the show is excellent, but from the dramatic view it might just as well be better class melodrama. The very fact that portions of 'Genesis,' are found in the dialogue only serves to emphasize the incongruity of the various incidents which have had to be inserted to make it into, a coherent play. Potiphar's wife (Miss Maxim Elliott) appears in the scene in which Joseph is incarcerated in the well, conceives a violent passion for him and purchases him for a serf. The chief butler and the head baker conspire to assassinate Pharaoh, the plot being hatched in a garden just after a love scene between Joseph and the High Priest's daughter. They are overheard, news of their perfidy taken to Pharaoh who is 'wroth' with them or 'against them' as the proper version has it—and caste them into prison. Potiphar's wife disguised his Joseph's real love, visits Joseph in prison and taunts him, further prevailing upon Simion, when he remains as a hostage, to attempt his life. Finally she is bowled out in her intrigues and has her eyes put out. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, there is a fine atmosphere in the production and some of the scenes are of really exceptional beauty and I anticipate it will fill the house for a long time, if only with padres and those who usually shun the play house as the haunt of the evil one.

SHOW AND THE CLASSICS.

You remember the fable of Androcles and the Lion? It manifested in the gentle manner of parable the advantages of being kind to animals. The modern teaching, in verse, was even more sentimental concluding with the following adjuration :—

"Oh little girls pray hide your combs
when tortoises draw nigh
And never in the hearing of a pigeon
whisper 'pie';
But give the stranded jelly-fish a
shore into the sea
Be always kind to animals wherever
you may be."

Now Bernard Shaw is not a sentimentalist; he is not even an emotionalist. A century or two ago, say in the time of Androcles, he might have found favour with the Roman Emperor as a 'literary gent' who could be relied upon to turn out sagas of praise, but he would have been anathema to the multitude. Probably even Caesar would have tired of him after a few weeks. Now he is heralded as one of the "Gods of the Mountains" and called Blessed. Unfortunately even the critics, those arbiters of fate, are divided regarding 'Anodrocles and the Lion', produced last week at the St. James', during Mr. Alexander's absence on tour. Androcles, you must understand, according to the imperturbable G. B. S. was a hen pecked tailor making his way through a forest. You have already seen a lion who has curled up to get relief from a thorn in his paw. Upon him Androcles and his wife stumbled when on observing the thorn Androcles' fear gives way to pity and with reassuring remarks such as "Poor liny-piny has ums hurt, ums little foot then", he extracts the thorn after which he and the grateful beast dance off arm in arm.

THE MARTYRS.

In the next scene Miss Lillah McCarthy discusses the nature of God with a Roman officer—and this is before the Christians are handed over to the lions in the arena. The discussion is as usual as brilliant and heartless as the bulk of Mr. Shaw's work, with a final exquisite remark from one of the centurions that "a' dirty little disease rotten Christian will be the lion's emetic." Follows a scene in which the Christians are waiting their call to the arena, in which appears a call boy to summon the performers. Eventually it is the turn of the hen-pecked tailor who enters the arena only to find that the lion is the one from whose paw he extracted the thorn—the lion chases the Emperor up the stairs to the latter's private box and to cap all Androcles and the beast go off arm in arm. A pretty story daintly told—think you not so. It is something to be thankful for that Mr. Shaw is such a busy man that he cannot turn out more than one play a season.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

If there is one thing that can be said about Mr. Charles Frohman, it is that he does whatever he sets out to accomplish, handsomely. Not only does he give us a play by Barrie, almost as great a luxury, usually, as strawberries in May, but he induces Sir John Hare and Mrs. Patrick Campbell to appear in the principal parts. Surely success should be a foregone conclusion. That at least was what we all thought when the curtain rang up on the 'Will' a one act play in three tableaux. It concerns the three visits of a man to his lawyers in connection with the making of his will. First as a young man with his wife, penniless but full of hope and joy, making his will so that should anything happen to him she and the children if they should arrive, may be provided for—always supposing there is anything to leave them. Secondly as a successful man of the world he and his wife purse proud and arrogant because their son was at a public school and everything was well with their own particular world. And thirdly as an old man, mean, sordid, disillusioned, anxious to remake his will, and leave his property to the meanest men of his acquaintance so that what remains of it, after the son's debts are paid and the household extravagances settled, may not be squandered. It was a piece of biting irony yet endowed with the old Barrie humour and graced with a quite delightful solicitor who diagnosed in the 'will-maker' even at the first interview, the accursed thing,—the tiny black spot, otherwise an ambition only for money and power, which eventually was to taint the whole of his nature. Followed the principal item—a comedy in three acts entitled the "Adored One." This too opened well, the first act was full of whimsical touches and fanciful fun which, however, and alas turned to rather poor travesty in the remaining two acts.

A TOO DEVOTED MOTHER.

The husband of Leonora (Mrs. Patrick Campbell) asks an old friend to dine with him. The friend arrives early, and his host tells him what ladies he will have the pleasure of meeting. There is a society woman, a romantic woman, this kind of a woman that kind of a woman, and so forth, and finally a murderess. The guest is left alone when Leonora comes in and he immediately sets to work to discover which is her label in the list his friend has given him. Eventually he finds that she is the whole gamut which together make the one perfect feminine. Her relation of how the murder came to be accomplished quite wins his sympathy. She was in a railway carriage with her little girl and an old man and the latter refused to close the window; because her little girl had a cold, she pushed the old man out of the door and he was killed. So far, so good. Next we are shown the Old Bailey when Leonora is being tried for the murder. It is 'Trial by Jury' only more so and without the music to cover up its too glaring improbabilities. On the stage you can be as impossible as you like—providing you treat your theme as a fantasy or a dream, but you must not be improbable under the guise of reality. Leonora carries everything before her. She explains at great length the different kinds of colds her little girl had suffered, reiterating her plea "I just *pushed* him out; my little girl had a *cold*," as if this were an irrefutable excuse; she subjugates the warder into holding her wool for her, discusses the best soil in which to grow roses with the jury, fascinates the judge, the counsel and the court in general, and is finally acquitted in regal style. Some of it was quite funny but the audience manifestly tired of it long before the final curtain. As regards the acting, Mrs. Patrick Campbell was delightfully dense in her consciousness that in pushing the old man out of the window she had done the only possible thing, and Sir John Hare almost succeeded in making the judge a creature of flesh and blood, but on the whole it is not of the fibre of which good plays are made.

R. E. G.

THE R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Hardinge" Commander A. Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the 109th Native Infantry, consisting of 11 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 16 native officers, 787 men, rank and file, 42 public and 38 private followers, and 9 horses. The vessel also conveyed one officer and 30 men of the Royal Irish Rifles. She had the launch "General Elles" in tow.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Walker, Captain and Mrs. C. N. Ommaney and 2 children, Captain and Mrs. F. C. Bannatyne, Captain C. P Paye, Captain M. C. Lake, Lt. A. P. H. Cadell, Lieut C. C. Crick, Lieut. J. L K. Kane, Lieut. J. McK. Anderson, Lieut. C. D. A. Bingham, Capt. F. R. Coppinger, I.M.S., 109th Infantry. Lieut. Laidlaw Hewett, R. I. Rifles.

The Indian Chalk Pencil factory of Gujranwala has successfully established a home industry and is turning out chalk pencils which, while they compare, favourably with the imported attitude are sold at what appears to be a cheaper rate.

BUILDING ON THE MAIDAN.

The following further communication has been addressed by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, to the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes with reference to the proposal to utilise a portion of the Maidan for the erection of a court house :—

Bombay, Sept. 25.

To his honour the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 19th instant.

My Committee regret that you should have chosen this demi-official form of replying to what was unmistakably an official representation, but, out of respect to your wishes, direct me to refrain from forwarding the same to the local press for publication.

They do, however, instruct me to most empatically protest against the expression used in the fourth paragraph of your demi-official under reference, and would be obliged if you would point out one single instance in which my Association have sought "to find the clovan hoof in everything that Government does".

You could not possibly have followed the line of action adoped by my Association from the time of its inception, now close upon a decade, otherwise you certainly would not have made use of this expression which is as distasteful to the whole of the members of my Association as it is incorrect and undeserved. I think had you given the matter more mature consideration, you would have modified the tenor of your reply to a manifestly just representation on a subject which is of the utmost interest to all the people of this important city.

I can assure you that my Association, who most thoroughly appreciate the opinion of one in your position of their worth, have not "suddenly taken panic on an *exparte* statement of the matter," because the protest they have put forth was not "instigated by the view of a portion only of the Local Press" but was founded on a definite statement made by the P. W. D. to a press representative. If you need confirmation of this latter statement, perhaps, you would apply to the P. W. D. who would doubtless be able to further enlighten you on this point.

My Association contend that the opinion on the subject must be *exparte* because, as far as the public of Bombay is concerned, there is but one opinion—consquently *exparte* and that is that any attempt on the part of Government or any other body, person or persons to further curtail the public open spaces in Bombay should be resisted most vigorously.

I may add for your information that a copy of the protest submitted to you has been forwarded to the Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. D. HUGHES.,
Secretary.

ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association has addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs with regard to the renewal of the English Mail Contract, as follows :—

Bombay, Sept. 26

To

The Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your Nos. R. S. R. 3934 of 1913, dated the 14th and 31st July and 6th September, my Association is of opinion that the outgoing mail leaving Bombay every Saturday should be delivered in London on the morning of the following Friday week (a period of thirteen days) and the incoming mail at present leaving London on each Friday evening should leave on Saturday thus enabling London to reply to the Indian Mail a week sooner than is possible under the present contract.

In the absence of any date as to the increase of cost that this acceleration would occasion it is difficult to say whether such an improvement in the communication between the two countries would justify the additional expenditure.

It has been suggested as a likely alternative that two mails per week might be arranged for but my Association are of opinion that this duplication of service would not meet with approval of the interests represented by them. In this connection the fact presents itself that in the changed conditions of business which have come about since the reduction of cable rates, the weekly mail has more or less resolved itself, from a mercantile point of view, into what, may be termed a service of confirmation of business communications either mailed or cabled. It is fairly generally recognised that most of the urgent and important communications of Government and Import and Export Houses are passed over the cable and my Association incline to the belief that if on the score of extra expenditure the acceleration above referred to is impossible, the Mail Service should remain on its present basis, and if feassible there should be a further reduction of cable rates.—I have, etc.,

R. D. HUGHES.,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

The new Committee of the Indian Merchants'Chamber and Bureau is as follows:—Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, (Chairman), Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, (Vice-Chairman), Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, Mr. Dinshah Edulji Watcha, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. Jethabhai Walji, Mr. Ratansey Moolji, Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Mr. Morarji Welji, Mr. Pheroz, J. Billimoria, Mr Motilal Vallabhji, Mr. Rewashanker Jagjiwan, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Gopalji Walji Sunderji, Mr. Mulji Haridas, Mr. Walji Sunderji, Mr. Naranji Haribhai, Mr. Jainarain Hindoomal Dani, Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Motilal Kanji, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India has addressed the following letter to the President of the Bombay Presidency Association :—

Home Department (Judicial.)

Simla, the 23rd September, 1913.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th September 1913, forwarding two resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay on the 6th September, 1913.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. W. E. COTTON,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

There has been an increase of rainfall in the South Peninsula, but the weather remained dry in Central and Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and Madras-Deccan : fairly general in Assam; and local in Burma, the Bombay-Deccan, and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Orissa and Kathiawar, and on the west coast. The Chief amounts are:—Slipper Island one and-a-half inches; Victoria Point, three; Cuttack one and-a-half; Belgaum and Chitaldrug a-half; Mysore and Salem one and-a-half; Negepatam, three; Cuddalore, four; and Cuddapah one.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 27.

Station	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg Total. 1911.	Corpdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0·20	61·99	4·99	49·67

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date. of the 20th September.

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 49	79 84

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (26th)...	92·8	77·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	98·4	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat (26th)...	100·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	104·8	72·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	93·4	60·1	...	24·44
Lahore ...	101·4	65·7	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	102·3	67·0	...	17·84
Ambala ...	100·5	64·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	100·0	66·8	...	13·66
Agra ...	100·0	74·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	103·8	70·1	...	10·66
Jhansi ...	104·6	74·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	101·1	74·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	101·6	64·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	103·1	71·4	...	2·91
Karachi ...	88·5	74·5	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	91·6	75·4	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	99·2	79·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	98·6	78·1	...	15·62
Bhuj ...	93·0	76·5	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	86·3	77·7	...	17·35
Veraval ...	84·6	75·3	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	94·6	72·8	0·17	27·95
Bhavnagar Para.	95·0	76·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	94·9	76·6	...	37·14
Ahmedabad ...	98·6	75·2	...	35·61
Deesa ...	97·3	71·4	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	93·9	69·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	96·6	72·1	0·04	36·41
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	69·8	...	30·82
Saugor ...	96·8	72·6	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	94·6	71·4	...	36·31
Khandwa ...	95·2	74·1	...	38·15
Akola ...	95·7	73·0	...	26·78
Amraoti ...	95·8	75·3	...	34·59
Nagpur ...	96·6	72·8	...	43·25
Chanda ...	94·0	73·5	...	50·99
Raipur ...	93·7	74·6	...	35·33
BOMBAY ...	88·1	76·4	0·17	68·53
Ratnagiri ...	89·3	76·9	0·01	67·41
Mormugao ...	84·5	76·3	...	83·14
Karwar ...	84·2	76·0	...	83·83
Malegaon ...	95·4	73·1	...	14·29
Ahmednagar ...	96·6	69·0	0·05	20·83
Poona ...	88·5	65·8	0·25	23·86
Sholapur ...	95·3	70·2	0·07	11·07
Bijapur ...	96·7	71·3	...	11·64
Belgaum ...	79·8	64·5	0·44	33·55
Aurangabad ...	91·9	72·0	...	21·30
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·4	72·7	...	36·89
Hyderabad ...	90·3	73·2	0·17	?
Mangalore ...	85·5	75·8	0·93	84·11
Calicut ...	88·8	76·6	0·08	71·55
Cochin ...	87·7	75·2	0·19	68·34
Colombo ...	88·0	78·0	...	13·42
Masulipatam ...	88·8	77·2	...	13·46
Bellary ...	88·0	72·3	0·24	5·19
Cuddapah ...	84·0	70·5	0·25	7·95
Madras ...	91·6	76·5	0·9	5·97
Bangalore ...	81·3	66·8	0·09	13·79
Coimbatore ...	90·4	71·8	...	3·22
Trichinopoly ...	90·6	71·3	0·11	5·50
Negapatam ...	93·2	71·7	2·85	10·54

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·25 (80·86) ; G T H=0·21 (78.28) St. G H= 0·18 (78·89) ; C P=0·17 (68·53).

CASTLE ROCK.

Temperature, Max.	Min.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
82	63	0 0	189 70

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. The air continues considerably drier than usual. Day temperature remains much above the average. Night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in large defect at most places in Rajputana where night temperature is higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0·17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and west Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded in the remaining districts. Humidity is normal or slightly below the average. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·17" of rain with thunder and lightning. Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature remain normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen: Poono has had 0·25", Belgaum 0·44" and Hyderabad 0·17". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan; Cuddapah recording nearly an inch. Negapatam reports a heavy fall of 2·85". Local rain in light or moderate showers is registered in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderadad, in the central parts of Kathiawar and on the south Malabar Coast. A few light falls occurred in Mysore and the Carnatic. Cloud has increased on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore where skies are now densely clouded. Sea is moderate at Madras and Colombo. Moderate cloud still persists in the Konkan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme south.

Rain in local showers is likely over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and on the Malabar Coast.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Cholera has broken out in Darbhanga in the bazar side of the town, but is abating.

H. E. The Viceroy will give a dinner to the Railway Conference delegates at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday.

The Albert Medal has been awarded by His Majesty the King to Captain B. C. Battye, R. E., Executive Engineer in charge of the Simla Hydro-electric Works, in connection with the magazine explosion at Ferozepore.

How curiously, says the "Sind Gazette," the ancient blends with the modern in India! The secretary of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, which is the local Indian Chamber of Commerce, has applied for two months' leave, to proceed on religious pilgrimage.

It is understood that it has now been definitely decided that members of Legislative Councils will not in future be allowed to sit on both the Provincial and the Imperial Legislative Councils. The new ruling will not, however, we understand, apply to present incumbents.

The Viceroy has arranged to pay a visit to Cuttack in the course of his autumn tour, about the end of November. It will be the first instance on record of a Viceregal appearance in the metropolis of Orissa. Even Lord Curzon, who, one supposed, had been everywhere, it appears never managed to get nearer to Cuttack than Puri.

The approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways for the period, 1st April to the 13th September, amounted to Rs. 24,49,41,300 as compared with Rs. 24,50,19,185 for the same period last year, so that the decrease in the earnings this year as compared with last is now only Rs. 77,885.

An extraordinary large snake was killed by an Indian near Tai O, Hongkong, recently. Sergeant Pain and the Indian observed the snake, and gave chase, the latter shooting its head clean off with a shot from a rifle. Inside the snake, measured 12ft. in length and 14 ins. round at the thickest part, was a pig weighing 46 lbs. The aggregate weight of the snake and the pig was close on 100 lbs.

Congratulatory reference is made in the Burma police report to the amount of assistances which the police receive from head men and villagers. Three instances are recorded in which Burmese women displayed extraordinary courage in resisting or arresting criminals. In one case a woman chased three men who had kidnapped three little girls for the purpose of holding them to ransom, and forced them to release the children.

Miss Una Venning, who will appear as the leading lady in "The Gilded Pill" when it is produced at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, this evening, was the daughter of a Ceylon civilian, the late Mr. H. P. Baumgartner. Miss Venning has been on the stage for three years and has just returned from a tour in the United States and Canada in which she took the juvenile lead in "Milestones."

Friends of Dr. C. Mahomed Husain (Madras), Assistant-Surgeon, who went to Turkey last year in charge of the First Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission, learn that he is now at Plevna, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Roumanian Army, in which cholera is spreading. His services have been lent by the Turkish Red Crescent Society to the Roumanian Army in which there are many Mussalman soldiers.

Hongkong papers record the death of Major C. M. Fleury, of the Royal Army Medical Corps which took place at the Military Hospital, on the 5th inst. He was in charge of the Military Hospital at Kowloon, and continued to perform his duties till quite recently. He was due to leave Hongkong for England by a troopship in November and was eagerly looking forward to the voyage on account of his health. His death at the age of 42 was due to acute nephritis.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, successors of the Madras Fusiliers who played a distinguished part in the year 1857 in the Relief of Lucknow, observed Thursday, the 25th instant as a holiday in Fort St. George and Bellary, where the Wing is stationed, as well as at Pallaveram, where B Company is in camp for its musketry course. There were Athletic Sports on the Island in the afternoon, and a regular "Lucknow Week" will be observed in December, the weather just now being too hot.

In a few days the Poona Season will have concluded and I am afraid, writes a correspondent in the "Poona Mail," the obligatto to its winding up will be the dirge sung by disappointed tradesmen. Before the season began local trading firms believed they were in for a good time, and that the glories of the past would be restored. I hear, however, that business has been very slack, and that expectations not only have not been realised, but there has been little more doing than at ordinary times of the year. One tradesman tells me it is the worst year he has experienced for a long time.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

MR. SCHMIDT'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

The London correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—

I recently referred to the great dissatisfaction which exists in India about the very slow progress made by the Agricultural Departments in the adoption of measures to improve the cultivation of cotton. I now learn that Mr. Arns Schmidt, secretary to the International Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, has settled his programme for a visit to the cotton districts in the coming cold weather. He proposes to land at Karachi and to travel through the cotton districts in the principal centres via Sind, Punjaub, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras in the order named.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A wall of a four storied building belonging to one Damodaranondji and situated at the junction of Borab Bazaar and Bazaar Gate street collapsed on Friday night. The building was uninhabited, and was undergoing repairs. Fortunately nobody was injured.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS
COLLARS AND SHIRTS GLAZED IRONED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
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Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.
NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20
16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24 „ 27

16" Small size
In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.
DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.
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THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their enemy as sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- in stamps. MARTIN & Co., SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

V·ETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless
V·ETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can it's marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark. "VETARZO."
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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order stamps from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TEARE & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN MURDERED.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the Mail:—

New York, Sept. 13.

The dismembered body of Annette Day (22 years of age), a machine operator in a garment factory, was yesterday found in the Torso River. It transpires that she was engaged to be married to a young married surgeon, who recently disappeared. The police assert that the dismemberment of the body was undoubtedly done by someone accustomed to surgical work.

SALE OF ENGLISH YEARLINGS.

London, Sept. 13.

At the sales of yearlings just concluded at Doncaster 321 were disposed of for a total sum of 221,458 guineas or an average of nearly 690 guineas. A filly by Desmond form Sisterlike realised 5,600 guineas.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT

London, Sept. 13.

On a railway line at Crewe, in Cheshire, yesterday a peculiar incident occurred. While a man was sitting across some points an employee in one of the signal cabins pulled the points over to allow of the passage of an approaching train. The points gripped the man's pants firmly, and the man's frantic efforts to free himself were of no avail. The unfortunate fellow's cries attracted attention just in time to have the train pulled up, thus averting a fatality.

NOTED POLITICIAN DEAD.

New York, Sept. 13.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan, a noted politician, who started work as a newsboy and became a Congressman, died a couple of weeks ago at Pelham Park. He had been ill and, eluding his nurses, he wandered away from his residence and died on a railway line. His body lay for 13 days in a morgue before it was identified. Mr. Sullivan was a partner in one of the largest theatrical circuits in the world.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.

The authorities have ordered the deportation of 50 Hindoos who claimed the right to enter the United States on the ground that they had been residents of the Philippines.

NEGROES CAUSE TROUBLE.

New York. Sept. 13.

In a village near Cairo, in Illinois, yesterday some negroes attempted to force a merchant to accept an irregular bill in payment for small purchases. The merchant refused to take the bill and the negroes thereupon shot him and fled. The villagers pursued the negroes and killed two of them.

EXTORTIONATE INTEREST.

London Sept. 13.

Graham Hetherington, a bank cashier who was yesterday proceeded against on a charge of having embezzled large sums of money, told the court that he had got into the hands of money-lenders who charged him interest at the rate of 130 per cent. per annum.

SOLDIERS' MEAT.

London, Sept. 13.

The War Office has reduced the minimum weight fixed for a quarter of beef for the army, thus enabling contractors to supply Australian beef, which has hitherto been precluded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th September, 1913.

940. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

941. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. S. Hayne, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Head Quarters at 6-45 p.m.

942. Parade.—The parade for "G" Company today Monday the 29th instant, is cancelled.

943. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

944. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Captain J. Mc L G Taylor, S S O, Bombay, will give a lecture on the 30th instant, at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Martial Law. War Rights on Land.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress. Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th September, 1913

226. Semaphore Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Friday next at 6-30 p.m.

227. Gun Drill No 1 and 2 Company.—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913 at 5-30 p.m. for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress.—Khaki with Helmets.

228. Educational Lectures.—The following is published for information:—

Captain J Mc L G Taylor Station Staff Officer Bombay will deliver a lecture, on Tuesday 30th instant, at 7-15 p.m. at the R G A Lecture Room

Subject.—Martial Law. War rights on Land.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to attend.

Dress. Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

LADIES' CORNER.

THE LONG WAIST-LINE

The long waist-line is having a "succès fou" at Biarritz, a Paris lady writes. It has already been freely adopted by smart Parisiennes and Spaniards alike; and though the outline seems at first strange, one's eye quickly becomes accustomed to the change, in a very short time it seems wonderfully attractive. It must be admitted that this fashion, like so many of the fashions of last spring, is specially intended for tall women of slender form. It is a deceptive fashion. Because it introduces a loose, almost shapeless "ligne" many persons have jumped to the conclusion that it will spell salvation for women who have become victims to the advances of adipose tissue. This, unfortunately, is not a fact, except in a limited sense. The waist-line which was really the "natural" outline, was capable of working miracles for stout women, but this new ligne! It is quaint and charming, but it must be adopted carefully, and it is not for all women.

A SMART GARDEN PARTY.

At a garden party given by a well-known leader of Spanish society here and in Madrid some exquisite gowns were worn and the new "ligne" was freely exploited. A charming Parisienne who is a fervent disciple of Claude Debussy wore a coatee which was fashioned like a boy's school-blouse, for it was banded in right down on the hips. The material was brocaded mirror velvet which showed faded pink flowers on a deep fuchsia red ground. This garment was exaggeratedly loose, but the graceful form of its wearer kept it from seeming shapeless. The folded sash was made of striped taffetas in fuchsia red and black and the coatee was worn over a draped dress in black crepe de Chine. The afternoon was cloudy and the autumnal suggestion conveyed by the brocaded velvet seemed quite harmonious.

FASHION FOR RED FOX FURS.

Several of the most successful dresses worn at this garden party had bands of fur introduced in some form—bands of dark sable in the guise of shoulder-straps, or the ubiquitous red-fox skin thrown over the shoulders. A man who knows Mexico very well has just assured me, says the same lady, that the red-yellow animals one now finds shown in some Paris shops are, for the most part, coyote skins, not real fox skins at all. This scenes very likely. The colour of the coyote differs from that of the ordinary red fox, and the quality of the skin differs also very considerably. Now that we are entering upon a season in which red-fox skins will play an important part it is necessary to pause and to consider possibilities. Personally I am all against this particular fashion for I can see that it will quickly become unbearably common; still, the real red fox, in the finest quality, has a charm of his own. The most important point is that he should be real.

FAVOURITE MATERIALS.

So far as materials are concerned crepe de Chine, in a rather heavy make, is easily first favourite. And this lovely material is specially attractive in the new greens and blues—lizard-green, for example, combined with bands of sable, or dull Egyptian blue, embroidered in black and white silks and bordered with black-fox Crepe de Chine is, at the moment, very much more popular than charmeuse. In Paris it is being largely used in the construction of the more costly autumn models. For a cool afternoon or evening on the Grande Plage the latest and smartest thing is the "Annamite" wrap in a soft make of camel's-hair cloth, or even in blanket cloth of a thin texture. These wraps are absolutely shapeless. They are generally made without sleeves of any kind, a slit at either side permitting the hands and arms to appear.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of traffic Earnings, for week ending 20th Sept. 1913:

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Sept 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2955·69	1337300	8679934	38046634
A. O. C. Ry ...	125·88	3850	90200	940502
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	450	73 85	7885
Total...	802 ·6	1393650	37685241	39065521
Earnings for crsp. 7 days ending 20thSept. 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1303229	34766760	36069989
A.O.C.Ry	125·88	35919	912036	947975
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	4240	88545	92885
Total...	2957·30	1346518	35767631	37110849
Increase or Decrease			+	+
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 64·56	+34071	1942574	1976645
A.O.C.Ry.	...	+ 2551	— 10024	— 7473
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	+ 160	— 14660	— 14500

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st July 1913.

Herr Hagenbeck, brother of Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the well known animal expert who is senior partner in the famous Tierpark at Stellingen, near Hamburg, is at present in Lahore and is being consulted by the local authorities in regard to improvements to be effected in the Lahore Zoo.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Cawasjee Market, Bombay. Phone No. 700.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

CRITICISING HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Apropos of the premature obituary notice concerning Lord de Freyne, an amusing story of a similar incident is contributed by a "Pall Mall Gazette" reader. A Dublin evening paper published a report of the death of a well-known Irishman, and the same evening the editor was called upon the telephone from the Kildare-street Club.

"Hallos!" said a voice. "Is that the editor? I've just been reading here at the club the obituary notice of me you have in your infernal rag, and all I can say is it's a damned bad one!"

DRAMATIC SERMONS.

Canon Hannay maintains that nowadays the most dramatic sermons are preached in Ireland (says the "Daily Chronicle"). A friend of his heard a preacher in a Connaught village expatiating on the terrors of hell.

"The lion will roar at yez," he told the congregation. "The owls will hoot at yez. The sarpints will hiss at yez, and the hyenas will laugh yez to scorn."

Another Irish preacher, having described how Jezebel painted her face, tired her head, and looked out of the window at Jehu, remarked, "And—would you believe it?—the hussy was nigh on sixty years of age!"

ROYAL MOTORIST'S RESOURCE.

King Alfonso's resourcefulness is aptly illustrated by the manner in which he extricated himself from an unpleasant situation while on a recent visit to Bilbao.

Returning from a motor-car trip to Bermeo, the King, whose car was not provided with lamps, was overtaken by the darkness. On reaching Cape Machichaco, where the road takes several abrupt and dangerous curves, the car proceeded at a snail's pace in order to avoid falling over the edge of a precipice, when two motor-bicycles showing brilliant lights overtook it.

The King, hailing the cyclists, invited them to take their seats in his car, requesting them at the same time, says the "Express" correspondent, to place their machines on the footboard on either side of his vehicle.

Provided by this means with two bright headlights, the Royal car resumed the return journey with all possible speed to Bilbao.

EDDA, THE BOGOTANA.

Mr. Phanor J. Eder, in "Columbia," tells this anecdote of Pombo, the great South American poet, who died in 1903.

It happened in a New York literary salon presided over by a distinguished Argentine lady. Pombo had been presented to her, and she asked him, with much enthusiasm, who was the anonymous poetess, the famous Edda, the Bogotana.

"Do you really find these verses worth reading?" asked Pombo.

"Worth reading! Verses vibrating with the deepest passions of a woman's soul so essentially feminine verses, too, exhaling the mysticism, the adoration of a Santa Teresa! Oh, you men! Who among you could write such verses?'

"Well," said Pombo, "Edda is now in New York, and if you want to make her acquaintance——"

"Speak, man!" cried his hostess, impetuously; "where does she live? What's her name? I'll see her to-morrow; I will cover her with kisses!"

"Then begin, senora!" said the ugly little Pombo; "I—I am 'Edda.'"

CADDIES.

Our caddies are, as is well known, scrupulously honest and trustworthy (says the "Glasgow News"). But this strict morality is not a characteristic of the caddie in all parts of the world. A friend of mine was playing in a medal competition over a Shanghai course, and both he and his partner had engaged caddies and fore-caddies—all native. My friend's partner was all out to win. This had reached the ears of the caddies, who resolved to do their utmost in assisting their employer to realise his wish.

To this end they contrived that the fore-caddie should carry a ball with the same marking as that driven from the tee; and their game was that the fore-caddie should drop his ball at all the blind holes within a short distance from the green, so as to give a chance of a low score, and—where there was any possibility of it happening—to place the ball on the green within easy putting distance of the hole.

This the fore-caddie actually did for a hole or two, until both my friend and his partner detected that some outside agency was instrumental in providing the fortunate lies and positions. And then—complete collapse of all chances of winning for my friend's partner.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Mufti.

VETERINARY LECTURE FOR OFFICERS, & N. C. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

2. The next lecture to be given by Mr. J. Crawford, M. R. C. V. S. will be at the Riding School to-day Monday the 29th instant, from 6 p.m.

TOWN HALL DRILL FOR ALL MEMBERS.

3. There will be the usual Town Hall Drill on Tuesday evening next, the 30th instant from 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend for instruction in the new Short Rifle.

REGIMENTAL SADDLERY.

4. Members are requested to send their Chargers to Head-Quarters during the ensuing week to enable the Government Saddlery to be fitted to same.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

A telegram from Mymensingh states that Surendra Kumar Bose, sub-Inspector of Police, Dewanguge who was convicted for extortion of Rs. 700 under Section 384 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpur, preferred an appeal yesterday before the Sessions Judge, who granted bail of Rs. 50. The hearing will commence on November 1st.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCIENCE NOTES.

COMPLETION OF GREAT CHANNEL.

The Army engineers have reported that the deepening and widening of Ambrose Channel leading into New York Harbour is finished, except for a few minor details, and no further appropriations for construction will be needed. This great artificial channel is 7 miles long, 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep at mean low tide. At night it is so brilliantly lighted by buoys that the largest ocean steamers can enter with perfect safety. The work was begun in 1901.

A FEAT IN STONE CUTTING.

Our contemporary "Engineer" calls attention to an interesting work of stone cutting connected with the laying of underground trolleys crossing the stone Pont Neuf, Paris. It was necessary to cut through the solid stone masonry two trenches, 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep. This would be an interminable task if it were cut by masons in the ordinary way. The work is being done by an electric motor connected to a drum, from which endless cutting wires are carried overhead and around sheaves placed in pits which have been sunk to the depth of the trench to be cut.

TRACKS SHOULD BE SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED.

In an admirable paper, read by E. B. Milner before a technical society, the writer draws attention to the need for a scientific investigation of the stresses to which the road-bed of a railway is subjected. He quotes from an investigation made by O. H. Selby, in which that authority found that after careful consideration of rail-loading, tie-bending, tie-bearing, depth of ballast, etc., the structure for a loading of 60,000 pounds per axle should be: Ties 7 inches deep, 9 inches wide and 8 1-2 feet long, spaced 20 inches apart; the width of roadbed 24 feet for single track; ballast 12 inches of stone and 12 inches of gravel. The rail should be 7 inches high with a 6-inch base.

PUSH-BUTTON GAS LIGHTING.

An electric gas valve has recently been invented in Paris which works with direct pressure on a gas outlet. It may not be generally known that only a slight pressure is needed to hold a valve down against the pressure of the gas. The device consists of a very small flat metal chamber screwed in between the fixture and the burner and the gas enters the chamber containing a very simple electromagnet-valve device, then passes into the burner. Lighting is effected by letting gas into a small tube adjacent to the mantle which contains a platinum spiral traversed by the current to bring it to redness, then it is raised to white heat by catalytic action of the gas, producing a flame to light the mantle. Lighting follows instantly on pressing a button.

THE DEW-POINT.

A new method of determining the dew-point is described by Heygendorff in the "Physikalische Zeitschrift" as follows: Take a vessel of some metal that is a good conductor of heat i. e. g., a silver or copper cup. Fill it with water, and introduce the bulb of a thermometer. Then add slowly some salt, such as salammoniac or hyposulphite of soda, the solution of which lowers the temperature of the mixture, meanwhile stirring the liquid with the thermometer. At the precise moment when the outside of the vessel becomes coated with moisture note the temperature registered by the thermometer. This is the dew-point temperature of the surrounding air.

LOFTY AIR CURRENTS.

Air currents at a height of fifty miles above the earth are discussed by J. Edmund Clark in the 'Quarterly Journal' of the Royal Meteorological Society, on the basis of observations made at many places in southern England and northern France of the drift of a particularly bright and persistent meteor train seen on the night of February 22nd, 1909. Mr. Clark himself saw the train for 104 minutes. The most remarkable conclusions drawn by the writer relate to the velocity of the upper winds at various levels, as indicated by the movement of the train. Thus it appears that between 49 1-2 and 51 miles altitude the streak lay in a west wind of over 170 miles an hour, while at 51 1-2 miles the current was almost from the east with a velocity approaching 200 miles an hour. These conclusions hardly agree with the prevailing conception of the stratosphere as a region of gentle winds.

RADIUM TREATMENT.

Radium Emanation Therapy was discussed by Dr. Sauberman, of Berlin, in a recent lecture before the RontgenSociety in London. As reported in the London 'Times,' the lecturer stated that in the whole range of diseases of metabolism, including gout, rheumatoid arthritis, nephrisis and arteriosclerosis, remarkable results had been obtained by the use of water artificially charged with radium emanation to a much higher degree than the water found in any natural spring. As to the claims put forth all over the continent by various spas, he said that in the majority of cases the amount of radium emanation in the water or the air was too small to have any physiological effect.

RECOVERY OF METALS FROM SMELTER GASES.

By means of Cottrell's method of electric precipitation appreciable amounts of precious metals have been recovered from smelter slime gases, which have been heretofore considered as waste products. At a prominent New Jersey copper smelting works a plant to treat gases arising from smelting slimes is already about completed and several smelting companies are preparing to install converters. The copper as recovered from the ore and as received at the electrolytic refinery, usually contains a considerable amount of silver, gold and other precious metals. During the electrolytic process most of these elements settle out from the electrolyte. This sediment of mixture, called slime, is then treated in another department for the recovery of the precious metals. This is usually done by drying the slime and driving off the volatile elements by means of a furnace treatment. Some of the silver is volatilised and even small quantities of gold. The heavier metals condense in the flue according to their relative weights. Gold is found in the flue dust near the exit from the furnace while silver, being lighter, is carried further along. At points further removed are found antimony, arsenic, selenium and other elements. The presence of zinc, arsenic and antimony seems to have an appreciable effect on the deposit of silver and samples of dust from such refineries have shown the amount of silver to range from 100 to nearly 2,000 ounces per ton.

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'Vana' Tonic possesses remarkable restorative power. It begins at once to revitalise the blood of the convalescent. Appetite returns, the digestive organs receive healthy stimulus, and strength is rapidly regained.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 167 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

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AN INTERESTING CONCERN.

TO-DAY one of the OLDEST COMPANIES trading in this City is CHANGING its ADDRESS

FROM

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE TO MEDOWS STREET.

It is perhaps in the fitness of things that the old Portuguese Treasury—reconstructed and restored beyond recognition almost—should not find house room for

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

when owing to their widely increased business during the last few years, they are compelled to make a change and seek more extensive accommodation.

The name of CUTLER, PALMER and Co. has so long been a familiar one to residents in India, that the close association which the Company has with the Bombay of the early part of the nineteenth century may be recalled with interest. Established originally in London in the year when the great Napoleon was meeting his fate at Waterloo, its founder George Henry Cutler, a member of an old and respected Devonshire family, often had the pleasure of numbering among his guests in his Brixham mansion, Lord Nelson as well as many others who have left their name written on the history of the period. It was subsequently indirectly due to an action of his Lordship's that an eventful step in the history of the Company was taken, as itwas at the instance of Lord Nelson that Mr. Frank Cutler, a brother of the firm's founder, entered the Royal Navy—subsequently proceeding on active service against our then Gallic foes. It was in an encounter with them that he—commanding a little "cutting out" expedition—together with the boats crew, was captured by the French and imprisoned for so long a period that he was officially noted as dead. It was somewhat of a surprise years later when he put in an appearance at Whitehall, having escaped from his French prison—little the worse for his enforced absence. His identity having been established, he was restored to his position in his Majesty's service and subsequently retired with the rank of Commander.

His retirement following closely upon the death of his brother he became the sole partner of the Company and with the declaration of peace he returned to the scene of his former captivity and purchasing an extensive estate had it laid out as near as possible like an English park. The establishment of a branch of the House of Cutler, Palmer & Co. at Bordeaux was a not unnatural corollary and it was not long before "Cutler's Bordeaux" wines became familiar throughout not only the great Clubs of the west of London but among an extensive and old-fashioned clientele. Garrick House, off the Strand in London, from which the home business was conducted, was often the scene of a visit from one or other of their clients—such connoisseurs as the late Lord Brougham, the Earl of Effingham, the Marquis of Huntly, etc. It was during the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century that the Company first turned their eyes to India and the East, and it was with the arrival in India of Mr. Robert Knight that the foundation was laid of the extensive business which now extends from London on the one hand to Hiogo in Japan on the other. Mr. Robert Knight who is doubtless remembered by some of the older residents of Bombay, stayed long enough to well establish his Company's business before relinquishing his connection in order to become associated with one of India's leading newspapers—the "Statesman." Succeeded by Mr. W. McLean Lee who also may be remembered as French Consul here for a long time the Bombay management ultimately developed upon Mr. Charles Palmer, who immediately on the close of the Mutiny took up his residence here, and it was not until 1862 that having satisfied himself of the great possibilities of the Eastern trade, he proceeded home and acquired a preponderating influence in the Company. The establishment of a house at Calcutta, subsequently at Madras and finally at Lahore, was the next step entered upon and the Company soon became the leading House of the East and were alluded to in an article in the "British Journal of Commerce" as the "Wine Merchants of India" an honourable position that it would be difficult to dispute.

Many and interesting were the incidents of trading in days when the facilities of transport were a little different to what they now are, and an old mofussil merchant recently recalled to the writer how he used to send his orders to the Company in Bombay, get the packages to Khandwa and then start a long and sometimes precarious period of bullock transit to his station in Rajputana. For obvious reasons the majority of the firms earlier constituents were military officers and the old file of orders contains many a letter ordering an array of wines that almost make one's mouth water to be sent up "by first available bullock train coming up under military escort" the addressee often having no hope of seeing them for four or five months from the date on which he penned his order.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYNER & Co., 69, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.